

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

ITALIANS STRIVE TO AVOID A CLASH ON ELECTORAL LAW

Last Effort Being Made to Reconcile Differences Between Government and Popular Party

King Confers With Benito Mussolini and Later With Signor Giolitti and Socialist Leader

By Special Cable
ROME, July 14.—A last effort is being made in order to reconcile the differences between the Mussolini Government and the Popular Party so as to avoid a real battle over electoral reform. Apparently the new leaders of the Popular Party realize fully their responsibility if they persist in their hostile attitude, which it is believed might provoke serious disturbances throughout the country. It is significant that the King, after receiving Benito Mussolini, the Premier, had important interviews with Signor Giolitti and the Socialist Deputy, Signor Zaniboni. The former, who is considered the ablest Italian statesman, is always consulted when decisions on grave matters are to be taken. If the Populars desire in their opposition, it is certain the electoral reform law will be approved.

As it is the debate on electoral law is going against the Fascist Government. While the possibility of agreement between the Chamber and the Government is growing less every day, the Fascist newspapers, inspired by the Government, continue their threats against opponents of Fascism. The situation is compared with that of October, last year, before the Fascist march on Rome. Indeed, the country is menaced with a return to civil warfare, of which the responsibility falls entirely upon those parties that assume a hostile attitude against the Government.

It is expected that the most important part of the debate in the Chamber will come on Sunday, after the declarations of Signor Mussolini. In parliamentary circles it is believed the Premier will ask the Chamber to approve the main lines of the electoral reform, discussed in detail later. If the Chamber rejects his plan the Premier would interpret the vote as a want of confidence vote in the Fascist Government.

BRITISH OFFICIAL VIEW OF "EPIDEMIC" MAGNIFIED IN PRESS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14.—The press here continues its studied insistence on the need of vaccination to check the "widely spread" smallpox epidemic.

The Ministry of Health's statement of July 7 is being inflated by the press, although the report reads in part: "The Ministry of Health regards the situation with concern and holds the view that there is a distinct risk of an outbreak of a serious character." The general public is accepting the enlarged view offered by the press.

From reliable sources it appears that the Government defense of such a statement is merely a safeguard against the future question, "Why didn't you take sufficient precautions and warn the public?" In case the epidemic should really become a serious question.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, assured by question will be raised in the House of Commons, and the Ministry will be asked how "serious" the epidemic is, with a view of quieting unwarranted general fears.

IRISH PRISONERS ESCAPE

DUBLIN, July 14 (P).—Forty Irish regulars imprisoned in Clonmel Barracks escaped during the night by means of a tunnel which they had bored. The guard was aroused as the prisoners were getting clear, and fired at the escaping men, wounding one of them. Free State soldiers today were searching the countryside for the fugitives.

JAMES J. DAVIS REACHES BERLIN
BERLIN, July 14 (P).—James J. Davis, the American Secretary of Labor, who is beginning a tour of Europe and the Orient to study world emigration problems at first hand, arrived here today.

DRY MEN SEIZE 200 MOTOR BOATS IN DETROIT DOWN RIVER DISTRICT

Federal Prohibition Agents Assisted by Treasury Department Officers—Squad Holds Bridge Against Dynamiters

DETROIT, July 14 (P).—Federal prohibition agents, assisted by representatives of the Treasury Department last night and early today seized 200 motor boats off Ecorse, Wyandotte and Trenton in the down river district. The boats were seized on the ground that they did not comply with Government requirements as to equipment.

Waterfront lanes in Ecorse, said to be favorite highways for rumrunners, were crowded with men who protested the authority of the customs agents in tying up the boats. In several instances the officers had to fight off gangs of men. The most serious clash came when a quantity of beer was found in a boat well. Three successive attempts were

ALLIANCE OF BALKAN PEOPLES PROPOSED TO RESTRAIN TURKS

Allied Offer to Leave Warships at Constantinople in Order to Prevent Atrocities Is Resented by Turks

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, July 14.—In reply to the contradiction by the Bulgarian Legation at Washington of my cable of June 16, the writer maintains that he recorded faithfully the opinion of the press. He would like to ask the Legation to what parties belong Simeon Radeff, the Bulgarian delegate to Lausanne, and Profs. Micalcheff and Mileff, who were appointed ambassadors in European capitals? Why was not Costa Radeff, the Stamboulsky Minister at Rome, removed when the others were discarded?

Eleutherios Vema, a great Venetian organ, in a series of articles by its efficient correspondents at Sofia, furnishes crushing statements of fact concerning the dubious character of the Bulgarian Government in power, and emphasizes the important part played by Macedonian autonomists in the control of state affairs. Out of 50 Macedonian organizations, 25 are in Sofia. Why are so many centered in the capital? The Bulgarian budget, which has not yet been published, was secured by the correspondent named, and it reveals a prospective organization of 35,000 men in the regular army in lieu of the 20,000 which is sanctioned by the Treaty of Neuilly. The writer, fervently desiring friendship, asks: Why should

HOUSE OF LORDS GETS DRY MEASURE

Lady Astor's Drink Restriction Bill Expected to Pass Without Trouble

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14.—The passage in the House of Lords of Lady Astor's bill to prevent selling intoxicating liquors to young persons under 18 years of age, which passed its final stage in the House of Commons yesterday by a vote of 257 to 10, is considered a foregone conclusion.

The emphatic criticism of the bill yesterday, on the part of the ardent prohibitionist, Edwin Scrymgeour of Dundee, was based on the ground that it is a halfway measure. He says, in effect, it is a "Safety valve for the continuance of the liquor traffic." They ought not to associate the great prohibition movement, he said, with this "paltry measure."

Objections from this point of view are largely based on the modification of the bill in the House of Commons so that it only makes it an offense to sell intoxicants "knowingly," etc. This change, of course, restricts the application, and will tend to impede enforcement of the bill, and is doubtless a cause of the relaxation of the opposition to the proposal which permitted it to pass with such a large majority. The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the victory, says editorially: "It is a sensible advance, in keeping with the general tendency, to recognize that racial progress is aided by extending further than we have done the period of supervisory care of the young."

American Women Praise Lady Astor's Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 14.—Commenting on the passage by the House of Commons of Lady Astor's liquor bill, Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, executive secretary of the League of Women Voters, said:

"Any restriction of the sale of liquor helps toward its elimination. Lady Astor's bill is one small step toward the elimination of the wholesale retailing of liquor. Great Britain may not pass of liquor. Lady Astor has not committed herself as being in favor of total prohibition, but we know her opinion. Miss Ida M. Tarbell, editor and writer of economic and sociological subjects declared:

"The women of the United States are nearer unanimity on the subject of prohibition than on any other subject. In England, too, the women favor Lady Astor's bill. They will continue the attack on the drink evil from the standpoint of temperance, and the present bill is a great advance in this direction."

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MINNESOTA AT SEA AS JOHNSON-PREUS SENATE DRIVE ENDS

Farmer-Laborites and Republicans Both Claim Victory at Polls on Monday

By FRIDERIC WILLIAM WILE
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14.—With the price of wheat tumbling below \$1 at Chicago and the Federal Court in the same city making permanent the Daugherty injunction of 1922, Republican hopes of winning Monday's senatorial election in Minnesota are none too confident. The Farmer-Labor Swedish immigrant, Magnus Johnson, as the partner of Henrik Shipstead and the satellite of Robert M. La Follette, looms on the political horizon.

The fight is closing with probable results in complete doubt. Few elections in any state ever were fraught with greater uncertainty. Optimism, which is the rule in all well-regulated camps at such an hour, prevails a little more persuasively among the Farmer-Laborites than among the Republicans.

The adherents of Gov. J. A. O. Preus quietly claim victory for him by "a firm majority" which they say may range anywhere between 400 and 10,000. Mr. Johnson's managers in more stentorian tones estimate the Meeker County dirt farmer's triumph by anything from 20,000 to 70,000. They remind skeptics that Mr. Shipstead overwhelmed Frank B. Kellogg in 1922 by 83,000. They declare that the conditions of distress and discontent in rural Minnesota which caused the landslide are immeasurably worse today. They seem convinced that Mr. Johnson's triumph on Monday will be commensurately impressive.

Big Vote Predicted
Both sides are constrained to get out the States full vote of 800,000. Fewer than 400,000 men and women voted at the June primaries but the organized drive to arouse lagging electors may bring out 600,000 on July 16. The Republicans depend for victory mainly on the vote of the metropolitan district of Minneapolis and Hennepin County. It was there, in the gubernatorial fight of November, 1922, that Governor Preus rolled up a lead of 15,000 odd against the same Magnus Johnson he is now combating, and overcame the slight margin Mr. Johnson had won in the State.

Whether Minneapolisites, thousands of whom are on vacation in the lake regions will come home to vote, and whether Magnus Johnson's down-state majority will be as slim as it was last year—these are the questions causing Republican managers today the greatest perplexity. It at least can be said that they are prepared for the worst.

Proud, Minnesota, the Commonwealth sent Alexander Ramsay, William H. Winter, William D. Washburn, Cushman K. Davis, Knute Nelson and Mr. Kellogg to the United States Senate—is plainly upset by the prospect of a Magnus Johnson senatorship, due to the kind of campaign that has been waged on his behalf. Minnesota would be the most brazenly avowed plea for a "Bolshevist" America yet launched. They say it has been a campaign entirely devoid of any constructive political thought or program. It has been conducted exclusively through appeals to passions, prejudices and emotions. Little time wasted on appeals to reason.

Wall Street Assailed
Wall Street has been exhorting "up hill and down dale." There has been loud talk about the "enslaved serfs of plutocratic wealth who rule at Washington" and fiery demands that these "tools of Morgan and the Steel Trust" make way for simon-pure representatives of "the common people."

Mr. Yonesata, chairman of the conference, warns China that Japanese patience is nearly exhausted. Protests he affirms are useless; the time has come for Japan to disregard notes and to formulate drastic counter-measures. The speakers indicate that Chihli and the Yangtze Valley are the main areas affected. The Manchurian trade is not hindered.

INDIANS DECIDE TO STAY IN LEAGUE

Speakers Emphasize Valuable Work of Organization and High Position Held by India

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, July 14.—A motion was brought forward in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Deva Prasad Saradchivari in favor of India withdrawing from the League of Nations. The motion was withdrawn after several Indian speakers, pointed out the value of the work the League was performing in Japan, China, and Persia.

The international labor organization, which was really part of the League, has done valuable work for India. India's interests have been warmly defended at Geneva by Lord Chelmsford. India was given a place in the League on account of its services in the Great War. Now one of the most important members it must jealously guard its position in the League which was always open to hear grievances as was shown in the case of South Africa.

A further debate was held on the civil services, one member asking no alteration in any part of the constitution of the Indian imperial service, prior to the Indian Legislature being given an opportunity to express its views, but complained that public servants in India were ultimately responsible to the home Parliament, and not to the Indian Legislature, which knew far more about the matter.

The home member, replying, showed that the rate of Indianization was in excess of that sanctioned by the regulations. He agreed that the recommendations of the public service commission should be placed before the Legislature for consideration.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ACADEMY OPENED

THE HAGUE, July 14.—The Academy of International Law was inaugurated today in the grand hall of the Peace Palace in the presence of members of the Permanent Court of International Justice, professors of international law, and other dignitaries.

Prof. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said the academy idea was carried out with the co-operation of the Carnegie organization.

PARTY CONVENTION CITY STILL UNNAMED

NEW YORK, July 14 (P).—Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Committee man from New York, who left for Europe today on the President Harding, asserted it had not yet been decided to hold the national convention in Chicago as was indicated in dispatches from that city. Cleveland, Washington, D. C., and San Francisco were bidders for the convention, he declared, adding that a final decision would not be made until the committee meets in December.

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POWERS SEEK TO FORM A PLAN FOR REHABILITATION OF CHINA

Policy for Larger Chinese Problems to Be Considered When Bandit Outrages Are Disposed Of

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The powers interested in China are seeking to work out a plan by which the Chinese Government may be rehabilitated before the conference on extraterritoriality scheduled to meet in Peking on Nov. 1. It was learned here from official sources.

When the problems growing out of the bandit outrages, on which the diplomatic corps in Peking is working at present, have been disposed of, the subject of a general policy for the larger Chinese problems will be taken up. The will have to be a policy satisfactory to all the powers and at the same time recognizing the legitimate ambition and just rights of China.

The November conference, originally slated for a date three months after the close of the Washington Arms Conference, was postponed at the request of the Chinese Government until Nov. 1. Its purpose is to enable a commission consisting of representatives of the interested powers to inquire into the present practice of extraterritoriality, or right of foreigners to trial in consular courts, and the laws and judicial methods of China, with a view of reporting to the governments of the interested powers as to means of improving existing conditions with a view to eventual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

This commission will have powers of rather a wide scope, under the resolution to which China has agreed and an opportunity will be afforded at that time for a full investigation of conditions. Further opportunity for thorough investigation of Chinese internal affairs will be afforded with the meeting of the Special Tariff Conference, which under the Arms Conference agreements, is to meet in China within three months after the tariff treaty comes into effect, for the purpose of abolishing the special taxes and allowing China an increased tariff of 2 1/2 per cent. Should the French Parliament follow up its favorable action on the naval and four-power treaties by similar action on the Chinese treaties, the proposed tariff conference would probably fall upon almost the same date as the meeting of the commission on extraterritoriality.

The procedure most likely to be followed in developing a plan for comprehensive action on the part of the powers with respect to China, is for each of the governments concerned to draft a plan showing clearly just how far it is willing to go in the matter. These plans could then be exchanged and compared and a common course of action agreed upon by means of elimination or substitution.

STEPS ARE TAKEN TO END 12-HOUR DAY

Elbert H. Gary Says Shifting of Men Probably Will Start in Six Weeks

NEW YORK, July 14 (P).—Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, today stated that abolishment of the 12-hour day in the steel industry, recently pledged by President Harding, would probably be begun within the next six weeks.

Speaking through his secretary, Mr. Gary said: "We shall probably commence actively taking steps to reduce the number of 12-hour workers within the next six weeks."

He declined to reveal the machinery already set in motion to abolish the 12-hour day, nor would he estimate the number of workers who would be affected within the six weeks' period. Later, confirming the statement, he said that the statement made through his secretary, Mr. Gary said:

"Plans are now being developed. It will require a considerable length of time to complete the change."

"If I said I was going around the world next week, what would it mean? It would mean that I was going to start around the world next week. The actual trip would take a much longer time."

JAPANESE PROTEST CHINESE BOYCOTT

By Special Cable
SHANGHAI, China, July 14.—The Japanese Chambers of Commerce both in Japan and China have opened a conference in which the anti-Japanese boycott in China is the chief topic.

M. Yonesata, chairman of the conference, warns China that Japanese patience is nearly exhausted. Protests he affirms are useless; the time has come for Japan to disregard notes and to formulate drastic counter-measures. The speakers indicate that Chihli and the Yangtze Valley are the main areas affected. The Manchurian trade is not hindered.

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IMPARTIAL STUDY OF GERMAN ABILITY TO PAY IS FAVORED

Baldwin Speech Indicates Assessment Idea Finds Welcome Reception in Downing Street

Great Britain, It Is Said, Will Continue to Plow a Lonely Furrow, If Necessary

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 14.—There must necessarily be a slight interval between the specific developments in the reparations movement, if only because in these days governments cannot go far ahead of public opinion. The effect of the British Government's initiative, however, is already fairly clear. Undoubtedly it meets with general approval in all sections of the British community, and according to the indications available, it approximately represents the views of every country in the world except France. How strongly, how long France can hold out against this consensus of opinions is perhaps the unknown quantity which will determine the fate of Europe sometime hereafter.

Despite a sincere desire to achieve co-operation among the Allies and the tactful presentation of the British case it is obvious that another struggle is going on between London and Paris, and it will require the exercise of the greatest forbearance on both sides to prevent it developing into an open quarrel.

America Takes Steps to Fulfill Treaty Terms

Washington, July 14
DEFINITE steps toward fulfilling the terms of the Naval Limitation Treaty, now ratified by all the powers, were taken today by Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, when he called a meeting of a naval council to arrange details of scrapping the battleships abandoned under the limitation program.

FRENCH SKEPTICAL OF ALLIED ACCORD

Expectant Attitude Adopted Till British Note Makes Position Definite

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, July 14.—An authoritative French statement has been made to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor regarding the Baldwin declaration. It emphasizes the necessity of waiting until the precise terms of the proposed British reply to Germany are received before a definite conclusion may be drawn.

It is not the Baldwin declaration in itself which is of any importance, it is rather the action which results from it. That action will be embodied in the draft note to be submitted for the consideration of the French next week. Therefore the French adopt an expectant attitude, and while recognizing the friendly character of the British phraseology, are skeptical about the possibility of agreeing to a common reply as proposed. The outstanding fact for the French remains the occupation of the Ruhr and the German resistance.

There is no mention of resistance in the British message although it condemns implicitly the French occupation. It has become difficult for the French to consider the reparations problem as purely a political issue. They have repeated, time after time, the determination not to enter negotiations until German hostility ceases.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

ITALY SEEKS TO JOIN TANGIER CONFERENCE

By Special Cable
ROME, July 14.—Italy is seeking to obtain admission to the conference of experts on the Tangier question held in London. Apparently France opposes Italy's admission on the ground that a convention was signed in 1912 by which Italy formally bound itself to interest itself no further in Morocco.

Italy bases its demand for intervention on the importance of the Tangier problem, on a solution of which largely depends the equilibrium in the Mediterranean. If Italy intervenes in the Tangier conference it is expected to support the Anglo-Spanish point of view.

BANKERS CALL FLEXIBLE TARIFF MEASURE THAT AIDS GAMBLERS

American League Files Protest and Demands "Clear Statement" on Procedure Under Provisions

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The flexible provisions of the Tariff Law have been denounced by the newly organized American Bankers' League, representing 9000 bankers, as "giving to speculators and gamblers the same consideration as those engaged in legitimate enterprises in proposed rate changes." In a formal protest to the Tariff Commission, Charles B. Claiborne, president of the league, declared that American bankers with investments in domestic industries regard the flexible tariff provisions as a danger to trade and as injecting an element of uncertainty into the whole industrial world.

"The flexible provisions of the tariff act cloud the title to every schedule," he asserted. "They operate as a free-trade rider to the Fordney-McCumber law and inject uncertainty into values and fear into trade, and become an ally to foreign interests and a foe to home industries. It should be repealed."

Mr. Claiborne declared that American bankers are marking time in their dealings with business interests because of the uncertainty surrounding the tariff situation. He called for a "clear statement" from the Tariff

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BANKERS CALL FLEXIBLE TARI

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(Continued from Page 1)

the best available, but they are capable of amendment, alteration and increase by agreement and to some extent they already resemble the recent Belgian propositions. Germany's further bid for a round table conference admittedly raises greater difficulties, for France is disinclined to contemplate it. While such a conference is eminently desirable, however, the forthcoming attempt at a settlement is a matter affecting every country in Europe, even America—it is not essential to initial pourparlers and may well be left in abeyance.

The British draft reply will probably follow these main lines. Its effect cannot be forecast, but it should ever be remembered that Great Britain must act—if possible with the co-operation of France, otherwise without it—and must act quickly.

Dutch Must Support Britain to Forestall War, Says Paper

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, Holland, July 13.—The Haagsche Post, an influential Dutch weekly, publishes today a striking editorial on the European condition, declaring that the outcome of the controversy between England and France will be decisive in determining Europe's future.

"This conflict," the Post continues, "is the natural consequence of France's desire for compensating its war losses by gaining hegemony over the rest of Europe on land, sea and air. Just as Germany before 1914 endangered European peace, so France and its well-armed allies do at present."

"This state of affairs brings the other European countries to a difficult choice. They must either decide to take effective measures for France's repression or expect a new war at no distant date. The rest of Europe, outside of France with its allies, looks to England as the only country able to save a situation becoming daily more involved. Britain is likely to appeal to the common sense of the other nations."

"In this light," the paper goes on, "Holland must prepare to answer England. Holland's interests are neither with predominant France nor with annihilated Germany, and, while keeping a middle ground, it strongly desires an end to the period of hate, commotion and violence. In the present conflict it cannot remain neutral, and must openly side with Britain."

"By doing this soon and unhesitatingly, the Dutch may contribute largely to alleviating the present most serious crisis, which involves Holland's vital interests."

Cabinet to Consider Reply to the German Memorandum

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—Members of the British Cabinet will give undivided thought over the week-end to Great Britain's reply to the German memorandum regarding reparations. Stanley Baldwin is spending Saturday and Sunday at Chequers Court, and Marquess Curzon is going into seclusion at his quiet suburban retreat.

It is now hoped to have the complete draft finished by the latter part of the coming week. Mr. Baldwin is expected either on Monday or Tuesday to reply in the affirmative to J. Ramsay MacDonald's query in the House of Commons this week as to whether a copy of the reply would be communicated to the United States Government.

References to possible American participation in the suggested commission for appraising Germany's capacity to pay are to be found frequently in the comment on the situation.

The diplomatic correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: All the Allies could welcome the presence on the commission, and preferably in the chair, of an eminent American jurist such as William Howard Taft or Elihu Root, or an eminent banker or economist from Wall Street.

The Daily Mail learns that France is now perhaps somewhat more favorably inclined toward the proposal than heretofore, but that it would insist on certain conditions.

Capital Sentences for Germans
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, July 14 (AP).—A Belgian court-martial here today imposed capital sentences upon three Germans—Count von Keller, Ludwig, and Kingender—and life imprisonment at hard labor upon a fourth, Lohbein, on conviction of sabotage.

ART

Old Masters at Vose Galleries

This is the season of chromatic dissonance in urban, littoral and hill shows. Glare of pigmentary sunlight dazzles the eye. Clash of discordant colors jars sensibilities to attention. Picture puzzles, some of the artists seem to be creating.

The more refreshing, then, to submit to the benign influence of a circle of old masters, presenting no subjective or temperamental problem, but stirring wonder at their technical finish, their dignity and their revelation of character.

Such an exhibition has been opened this week at the galleries of R. C. and N. M. Vose. Dominating the group of 16 portraits is the Van Dyck, of Lady Van Londen (Princess de Belvedere), one of a group of five, the rest of which were added, at merchant-princely cost, to the Widener collection. And why was not this one acquired likewise? It is not, as the others are, full length; but the Widener collection was not made by the rule that guided a famous New York politician who, desiring to spend newly-won wealth for cultural ends, telegraphed for "500 feet of red-backed books." Truly, this seems the sort of portrait one would like to see on one's own walls. The lady, attired in black gown with enormous white ruff and rich-looking ornaments, sits before a marvelous hanging of deep red. The possibilities of the juxtaposition of the hanging with the lady's face were not lost on the artist, nor, one imagines, on the lady. The result does honor to their united perception.

One looks longest at the Van Dyck; but not first. The portrait that challenges the eye on entering is the Romney, of Anne Browne, an arresting portrayal of a vivid personality. A face full of life and topped by a mass of grayish-blond hair is posed against a sky partly clear and covered in part by buff clouds. The blue of the sky is in exquisite harmony with that of the lady's scarf, and the whole effect is one of lively rapport between subject and elements.

This picture holds the observer for some time. Eventually he turns and dwells longer on the Van Dyck. Then there comes to his notice the portrait on the other side of Mrs. Ashley by Sir William Beechey; a face of extraordinary sweetness above a gown of appropriately simple white stuff. Beauty and power both seem to be expressed in this portrait.

Comedy is supplied, most inappropriately, by a painting of the Holy Family, by Jan Van Noort, in which the Italian style cannot hide the fact that the children are Dutch, and that they are having a most enjoyable time.

Hogarth's famous picture of the Sharpe Family renews admiration for the artist's power to depict character and custom. One likes the painting; one is not sorry one cannot know the family.

The portrait of Mrs. Chalmers by Reynolds is a delight that grows with study of it. Other artists represented are Nicholas Maes, Jan Van Ravenswaay, Sir Peter Lely, Nathaniel Dance, William Dobson, Francis Cotes, John Hoppner and Benjamin West.

CHILD LABOR BOARD INVESTIGATES EFFECT OF NEWSBOY WORK

In an effort to counteract the so-called popular impression that "every small boy who sells papers on the street ends in the White House," the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee is studying the effect of newsboy work on the younger boys of Springfield.

Enforcement of the Massachusetts law regarding street trades, which does not permit boys under 12 years to sell papers on the street, has been difficult, according to Mrs. Madeleine Hunt Appel, secretary of the committee, because the public is convinced that selling newspapers is good business training for young boys.

Studies in other states have shown that the proportion of school retardation, truancy, and delinquency is greater among newsboys than among boys in general in the same age groups. Facts so far obtained in Springfield confirmed the results of previous investigations elsewhere.

Three hundred and twenty-five newsboys in that city have been studied by committee workers, either through personal interviews or investigation of school and institutional records. Hours of work and earnings for newsboys, as well as the present enforcement of the street trades law have been included in the study. Mount Holyoke students from the department of sociology and economics have assisted in making the statistical records.

FOUR FISH MEN OUT ON PAROLE

Mr. Higgins Says Board Is Sure
of Its Step

Parole of four of the 14 men found guilty and sentenced for war-time conspiracy to establish a fresh-fish monopoly came about in the regular course of events and as a result of the monthly visit of the Massachusetts Parole Board to the Rutland prison camp.

Explaining the procedure, Mr. Higgins said that the board heard them, among others, at its regular visit. It was particularly impressed by the men, he added, and felt that parole was advisable. The four fish men, Mr. Higgins declared, had paid their fines, served virtually four-fifths of their sentence and suffered financially. They are among 14 other Rutland prisoners to be paroled as a result of the visit of the board.

The remaining 10 so-called fish men are still at the Deer Island House of Correction. Five are serving five-month sentences and five 10 months. Mr. Higgins expressed the opinion that the first five would serve out their sentences, minus any time off for good behavior, and be released in order. The others, he said, will probably be transferred to the camp and become eligible for parole to be heard at the regular visit of the board.

Mr. Higgins said that the board had never seen the men before they appeared at the regular hearing. He declared that only one request had been made for parole by outside parties despite the publicity and acquaintance-ship of the men. He added that the board never felt so sure in granting a parole that repetition of crime would not occur as it did in these cases.

LAWRENCE-METHUEN ANNEXATION MEETING

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 14 (AP).—Peter Carr, Alderman, introduced a resolution at today's session of the City Council requesting the Mayor to call a meeting of citizens of Lawrence and Methuen for the purpose of laying plans for the annexation of Methuen to Lawrence. Carr stated that he had given the question careful study and that he believed many in both communities were anxious for the two to be combined.

It is planned to take the matter before the next Legislature and if action is favorable to have the voters act upon the plan at the 1924 state election. The resolution was adopted.

MORE SECURITIES REMOVED FROM BAN

Having received the information required under the Massachusetts Blue Sky Law, the State Department of Public Utilities today removed the ban placed on the sale of the securities of the Stanley Steel Weaving Wheel Corporation; the Comstock Mills Company; the Home Correspondence School; the Guaranty Assurance Corporation and the Waverly Heating Supply Company. All these concerns were included in the 205 banned recently by the department in order to comply with the requirements of the law.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Irene Horowitz, New York City; Mrs. Regina Straus, New York City; W. H. Goodnow, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Cora A. Goodnow, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Pearl Rhudy, Hopewell, Va.; Mrs. June B. Kerler, Gloucester, Ill.; Mrs. Margaret Eagle, Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. Naomi Young, Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. Emma Buckles, Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. E. R. Hensheimer, Wilmette, Ill.; Miss Hedwig M. Bolliger, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Belle S. Regensburg, Chicago, Ill.; Frank L. Proctor, Watonsville, Cal.; Mrs. Florence A. Proctor, Watonsville, Cal.; Louis B. Fullenweide, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Irene Bigelow, New York City; Miss Helen Kohn, Silver Creek, N. Y.; Ellinor E. Tillman, Americus, Ga.; Anna L. Junghans, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cornelia A. Bennett, New York City; Mrs. Leonora M. Darling, Columbus, Ga.

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Absolutely free of powder—will wash perfectly.

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Staple and sport shades, for Summer frocks and millinery purposes.

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A rich fabric for capes and wraps.

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Over fifty shades in each quality to choose from.

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Oriental designs with backgrounds of blue, gray and tan; for blouses and frocks.

36-Inch Black Sea Silk, \$2.00
A taffeta, treated to withstand salt water; for bathing suits.

STREET FLOOR

SOMERVILLE DRYS FORM ALLIANCE

Organization Sets Out to Mold
Public Opinion to Back
Enforcement

Organization of public opinion in Somerville to enforce the laws and to make effective the efforts of the authorities to make that city dry is part of the program of the newly-formed Citizens' Alliance for Law Enforcement of which John Calder Gordon is chairman. Mr. Gordon, in a public statement, defining the issue and the scope of the public co-operation, deals with the propaganda of the antiprotectionists in which they are seeking to make it appear that the Eighteenth Amendment was passed by deception and subterfuge.

Mr. Gordon recounts that the movement which resulted in the adoption of the National Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution began in 1851, or 72 years ago, when the first state passed a dry law. He adds that when the United States entered the World War 26 states had voted for prohibition of the liquor traffic, or 38 per cent of the population and inhabitants by more than 50,000,000 of people.

Proving that there was no trickery in passing the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Gordon says:

No other amendment to the Federal Constitution was ever discussed so widely and thoroughly over a longer period of years, or opposed by such thoroughly organized, well-financed forces throughout every state, and no other amendment was ever adopted so overwhelmingly.

The Eighteenth—the prohibition amendment—was adopted in exactly the same way the 12 preceding amendments were adopted. There could be no referendum to the voters.

The United States Senate, Aug. 1, 1917, proposed the Prohibition Amendment by a vote of 65 to 29. The United States House of Representatives, on Dec. 17, 1917, proposed the prohibition amendment by a vote of 282 to 123. The Congress which proposed the amendment was elected with prohibition the dominant issue in November of 1916 accordingly. In another general election of 1918 to 416, the only states that have not ratified the Eighteenth Amendment are Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The Eighteenth Amendment is the will of the American people, and must be sustained and upheld by city, state, and national officials, and also by public opinion. In another general election, I believe, liquor will have disappeared, not merely from our politics, but from our memories.

WOMEN VOTERS JOIN "LAW NOT WAR" MOVE

By vote of its executive board, the Boston League of Women Voters will join in the observance of "Law not War" day on July 25 and 26, as a nation-wide protest against war and expression of the conviction that law should be substituted for armed conflict as a means of settling international disputes.

Some of the national organizations cooperating in the movement are the Federal Council of Churches, Young Women's Christian Association, Women's Christian Temperance Union, National League of Women Voters, Council of Jewish Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Christian Endeavor, Friends of Peace in America, and National Women's Trade Union League.

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WOMEN TO HONOR JAMES P. BAXTER

Memorial Seats to Be Placed on
Portland (Me.) Boulevard

PORTLAND, Me., July 14 (Special).—The women of Portland, in a project to beautify Baxter Boulevard, have received permission of the Mayor and Park Commission to place a memorial there to James P. Baxter, who visioned the boulevard and who served this city four years as Mayor.

Mr. Baxter devoted himself to promoting the development of the park system, which he planned in a general way. He outlined a scheme of development of Portland parks, including the boulevard around Back Bay. The organizations represented on the committee for the memorial to Mr. Baxter are the Woman's Literary Union, Daughters of Veterans, Bowditch Circle No. 1, Philip B. Frothingham Post Auxiliary, No. 361, V. F. W.; Lincoln Club, Bowditch Relief Corps, No. 1; Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, American Legion Auxiliary, United States Chapter Class, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

The memorial will take the form of granite seats, which will be placed probably in a half circle on the boulevard. The amount of money that will be required and the design for the seats are being considered.

HARTFORD TO DISCUSS TROLLEY FREIGHTING

HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (Special).—The advisability of permitting the Connecticut Trolley Company to move freight cars through several streets of Hartford is being considered by the street commissioners, the City Plan and Building Commission, and the Railway Committee of the Common Council. The project is being opposed strenuously by residents in the neighborhood of Hayslope Avenue and Charter Oak Avenue as well as school authorities on the grounds that it will be a menace to the children, and that it will be detrimental to the value of real estate.

The purpose of moving freight cars through the streets is to enable several manufacturing plants to receive car loads directly into their yards from the railroad freight yards instead of transporting the material from the freight yards by trucks and thereby effect a very substantial saving in money and labor. It is intended to displace the tram rails by tie rails and to operate spur connections to the plants of the manufacturing companies interested.

W. HARTFORD MASONS BUILDING
WEST HARTFORD, Conn., July 14 (Special).—Wyllis Lodge of Masons are building a new Masonic Temple, which is expected to be ready for occupancy in November of this year.

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Embodying all the features of the Kickernick Bloomer—a garment women will love for its beauty, style and extreme comfort.
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INCREASE IN TAX EXEMPTION SOUGHT BY BUSINESS WOMEN

Convention Would Free Unmarried Persons Up to \$1500
—Miss Adelia Prichard Elected President

PORTLAND, Ore., July 14 (Special).—Asking Congress to increase the income tax exemption for unmarried persons from \$1000 to \$1500, and endorsing the movement for conservation of the Nation's natural resources and preservation of its scenic beauties, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs held its final business meeting of the convention as a whole yesterday afternoon.

Miss Adelia Prichard of Portland is the new president of the organization. She was elected over Miss Edith Thornton of Bellingham, Wash., by a vote of 259 to 142. The other officers are: Olive Joy Wright, Ohio, first vice-president; Stella Akin of Georgia, second vice-president; Florence Crawford, Colorado, recording secretary; Lilla Ashby, Arkansas, corresponding secretary; Mary Johnson, New Jersey, treasurer. At a meeting of the executive board, held immediately after the election, Miss Elinor Conrard again was chosen as executive secretary.

A feature of the contest for first vice-president was that Dr. Ora L. Hatcher of Richmond, Va., one of the two nominees of the committee on nominations, withdrew her name just before the balloting began. Miss Ida Anderson of Indianapolis, Ind., was nominated from the floor to take Dr. Hatcher's place on the ticket, but Miss Olive Joy Wright, the other regular nominee was elected.

Miss Prichard, the new president, is a past president of the Portland (Ore.) Club, and the Oregon State Federation of Business Women, and brings to her higher office, executive ability and great enthusiasm for the progress of the organization. Following the election a banquet was given in honor of the newly chosen officers, at which Miss Josephine Farny, president of the Portland Club presided.

The place of the next convention meeting will be decided when the new executive committee meets for its first session today. Dallas, Tex., has been working for the honor, and it is thought probable that the decision of the executive committee will be for

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Boston's Cosmopolitan Theatre
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that place. Invitations were made Friday from the floor of the convention session, Miss Orenna Addison, president of the Dallas, Tex., Club, presenting the invitation for her State, Miss Mercia Hosland of Indianapolis, Ind., invited the convention to Indiana. New Orleans also invited the group for 1924, Maine for 1925 and Philadelphia for 1926.

The resolution regarding the increase in tax exemption reads: Resolved, By the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, that in right and justice the amount of income of unmarried persons which shall be exempt from income tax liability be increased from \$1000 to not less than \$1500.

The resolution was offered by the Ohio delegation. Other resolutions praised the work of the various officers and also expressed "gratitude for favors received in Portland. Miss Lillian Shields was chairman of the resolutions committee and other members were Miss Anderson of Indiana, Miss Ruth Rich of Florida, Miss Alice B. Maloney of Oregon, Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald of Utah, and Miss Florence Coffeen of Washington.

ENGLISH YARN MARKET
MANCHESTER, England, July 14.—Yarns are slow. Cloth offers are too low.

(Open All Day Saturday) Vacation Needs at Reduced Prices

Cooper's (Allen A.)
Nainsook Union Suits
89c
Sizes 34 to 50

CARTER'S Knit Union Suits
White or Ecru
\$1.65
Regular lengths and athletic styles.

"Reis" Brand
35c
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25c Pr.
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\$1.85 and \$2.45
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All-Worsted Bathing Suits
\$3.50 Grade
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ARROW
Semi-Soft Collars
17c, 3 for 50c
All first quality Band, Wads and Ties; 13 1/4 to 17 1/2.

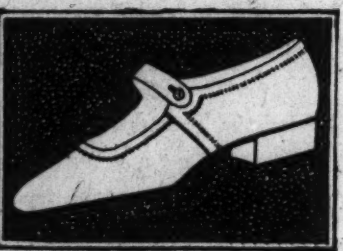
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Included are:

*Wearing Apparel Dress Accessories
and Home Furnishings*

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Humor Spices the Summer Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE Daniel Galleries constitute the one open approach to modern art during the summer season in New York, and a selected number of canvases and drawings by the élite will prove both edifying and entertaining to the visitor. Whether or not the modernist intends to be humorous in his work, it is clear gain for art when an exhibition of paintings excites the risibilities as well as the æsthetic emotions; it also makes for a better division of labor, taking some of the burden from the musical comedies and the movies.

Louis Bouché, who presides so democratically at the Wanamaker Galleries—giving every last one of the modernists who has any sparkle at all a fair showing—is dry, droll, and doubtful in his painting; the uncertainties of his art give a rather pungent air to his canvases, since they seem to be always on the verge of being better or worse. A long, upright painting of Mr. Bouché depicts a melancholy boy peering out between a pair of elaborate lace curtains of the Nottingham variety, the whole affair being contrived in a woodeny manner as a protest, perhaps, against the ostentatious restraint of the Victorian era; it should have been titled affectionately after Briggs' cartoons, "When a Feller Needs a Friend."

Like so many other painters who go their ways in a fatherless sort of fashion, picking up and material for slender careers, needing often a guiding hand and a prompting voice, Mr. Bouché has perhaps unconsciously put something of his own attitude and outlook on life into this portrait of a child who, having apparently exhausted his own resources, turns questioning toward a wider outlook.

A Modern Edward Lear
Yasui Kuniyoshi is another humorist who fits in well with the scheme of things at the Daniel Galleries. He paints with the keenest sense of quality in line and color and is an artist to the tips of his brushes; it is in subject matter that curious coincidences arise, that make him a sort of twentieth-century Edward Lear (Lear of the wonderful nonsense books of the eighties). He has the most persistent penchant for cows of a rich mahogany tone, for little field flowers, and for quaint little children who, like the London bus drivers of other years, attend to their duties—in the present instance, caring for the cows with a stoic exterior, strangely at variance with the complex mentality suggested beneath.

Sometimes Mr. Kuniyoshi works with a very unpoetic license in constructing his cows and cowherds, giving them curious contours and proportions, whetting his appetite for the capricious and naïve on the innocent victims; but his form is ever virile and alert, which enables him to make his points with great economy and speed. He is one of the really important stylists of today, however inconsequential his work may seem in certain other respects, as a colorist within the self-appointed limits of black and white and certain reds and browns, his success is unquestioned; and as a humorist, bringing his Oriental training and viewpoint to Occidental application and outcome, he sets a happy example for the sedate and over-solem.

The Mysterious Marin
John Marin, water-colorist of mysterious meanings and multiple moods, is an outstanding figure in any gathering of modernists and adds to the general tone of high art maintained so tenaciously by all radicals. There seems to be little to do as regards this recondite fellow, if the understanding in no wise reaches up to him, but to allow his sensitive sense of color and his balanced composition their full need of appreciation, and to leave the field to initiates. There seems to be no cake to nibble at or no phal to empty that will give the requisite stature to enter the Marin domain; apparently the only way is to pay close attention, to find the right atmosphere, trusting that some process of Marination will effect the change.

S. Macdonald-Wright is present as exponent of the school of synchronism, where pure color is used to convey form and meaning at the same time; there will be four rhythmic and speculative, particularly in the light of the evolution of modern art. Preston Dickinson's landscapes, slightly tinted with Orientalism, are illustrative of the grafting of school upon school that is the order of the day; Jules Pascin, whose racy interpretations of New Orleans have the unmistakable "chic" of the Paris-trained artist, is another interesting example of the modern composer weaving together the strands of taste and experience to unique and poignant pattern.

Two Searchers
Among the other men of the moment, seen in this exhibition are Charles Sheeler and Charles Demuth, both colorists of great delicacy, both searchers for new rhythms and modes of composition. Mr. Sheeler brings to his work a patterning learned from his years of fine photographing, a keen relish and respect for long architectural lines, a certain neatness and flatness of surface that has come with the careful scrutiny of angles and facades. His preoccupation is with barns and their attendant outhouses, and the results are surprisingly decorative and interesting when the severe and meager pictorial matter is taken into account.

Mr. Demuth covers many aspects of life with rare intelligence and art, but in the final result he gives the inspiration that carries him furthest. These water colors proceed from a close, almost botanical appreciation of form and texture, conveying much information of a structural nature under cover of decorative and interpretive charm. A group of lady slippers with an admixture of amaranth needles for foil is a sensitive harmony of pale pinks and dull greens, set

down with the reticence and delight of a medieval missal painter, yet infused with a twentieth century feeling. The whole story of each flower comes forth under his brushmanship, its environment, its moods and manners, its fragile and fleeting beauty; Mr. Demuth makes a notable contribution to modern art in these inspiring paintings.

Portia Geach, an Australian Artist

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Victoria.
PORTIA GEACH, mural decorator, having studied at the Melbourne National Gallery, gained a scholarship at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, London.

After England a course was taken in Paris to insure a broad and sympathetic insight into different methods. Meanwhile portrait commissions were

undertaken and exhibited—a full-length portrait being shown at the Walker Gallery, Liverpool. Being an Australian, Miss Geach is a member of the Royal Art Society, Sydney, and the Victorian Art Society, Melbourne, and has exhibited in all the capital cities of Australia, as well as New Zealand. A few years ago, wishing to broaden the scope of her work, she took a studio at the Clinton Studios, New York, where she did large decorative work for a theater entrance, his canvas measured 15 by 17½ feet. The subject, "Spring Driving Out Winter," was delightfully depicted. Numerous portrait commissions were also painted.

Miss Geach returned to Australia via the Mediterranean and Egypt a few months ago to carry out some decorations and portrait commissions, and has been very busy on the former work, which includes designs for three or four panels of Egyptian subjects, viz.: "Cleopatra," "Salome" and "Queen of Sheba." There is a keen and growing demand for her beautiful allegorical designs both for mural and stained glass work, and for home decorations in overmantels and lunettes as well.

She recently painted the portrait of our first woman member of Parliament of Western Australia, which was exhibited at the Victorian Artists' April Exhibition, Melbourne, and faithfully delineates Mrs. Cowan's vitality, grace and charm.

Another good portrait is that of Mrs. Jinaragdasir from India. Sir John Quick and Donald McDonald were amongst the earlier sitters, all of which are strikingly direct portraits.

Australia up to the present has not had much mural work, but now the way is opening up and people are beginning to appreciate this kind of decoration.

Etching was included in Miss Geach's course at the Royal Academy School, and several of her etchings have been exhibited in Australasia, England and New York.

Opera in Warsaw

WARSAW, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—The theater and concert season is approaching its close, but a new work has been performed by the well-known composer of "Eros and Psyche" and "Pan Twardowski"—Ludomir Rózycki. This time it is a comic opera which has come from his pen and he has chosen his theme from the adventures of Casanova.

It is not the first time that this subject has been made use of for a libretto. Lortzing in 1841 and Pulver-

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

WOODS THEATRE—Twice Daily

The Covered Wagon

Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats reserved and on sale four weeks in advance.

La Chimère, an Odd New Paris Theater

Paris, May 15

Special Correspondence

IN THE heart of Paris, of the most authentic Paris, in the Paris of Molière, in the old Paris of the "bâtisseurs," on the very place where the famous Folie Saint-Germain was held, 20 yards from the ancient Church of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, a new theater has been erected.

Between two tumbling houses on the Boulevard Saint-Germain the gay facade of La Chimère starts the passer-by. The facade of this little theater is painted and illustrated like the fair booths of yonder days. It amuses the eye, it contrasts with the morose surrounding décor, it laughs in frolicsome manner in the face of the well-behaved, self-conceited buildings of freestone and of the shops covered with golden letters shining in a flood of light. The facade of La Chimère is the work of the painter Boris Mestchery.

The dramatic society grouped by M. Gaston Baty under the name of Les Compagnons de la Chimère has abandoned its roving life to establish itself in a permanent theater. M. Gaston Baty after traveling in all the capitals of art in Europe became the "metteur en scène" of M. Gémier, both at the Cirque d'Hiver and at the Comédie-Montaigne. When M. Gémier entered the Odéon M. Gaston Baty went his own way and founded La Chimère which at once gave some remarkable representations.

Passing one day on the Boulevard Saint-Germain, M. Baty noticed a gap between two old crumbling houses. He at once thought that a bright little theater would exactly fill the gap. But if La Chimère did not lack audacity it lacked money. How can you build a theater when you are not rich? M. Baty decided to acquire a wooden booth, such as are provided in the devastated regions. The inside is hung with gray canvas. There are no loges, no balcony; but 350 fauteuils.

What is most interesting is the stage. It is composed of three different planes. The first is constituted by the proscenium, a yard wide, linked to the audience by two steps and to the stage by three. There are, of course, no footlights. This disposition allows part of the play to take place before the curtain. Behind this first curtain the stage begins. But it is limited by a second curtain. This second curtain, opened, reveals on the right and left two huge pillars of masonry. In a way it is a third stage. This third stage ends abruptly over a precipice. This precipice is deep enough and allows entrances and exits of the actors.

As a background there is a panoramic gray wall, semicircular, like the horizon. The pictorial element gives way to luminous projections more mobile and alive. Owing to formidable projectors, the impression of unlimited horizons is produced. This impression is increased by a line of footlights which from the bottom of the scene goes to the bottom of the precipice, thus lighting the wall from below. There is no painted sky, but the sky is the sky of the clouds and its changing hues. The décor is constituted by cubic volumes which, juxtaposed and assembled in different ways, form all kinds of interiors. M. Baty is confident that with these means he is capable of producing Shakespeare as well as Labiche.

Diverse Groups Represented
La Chimère is not like a good many "théâtres d'art"—a "little chapel" hermetically closed. The companions of La Chimère accept works of all kinds of writers for their purely dramatic value. Out of four pieces ascribed to the program of the season, only two are written by members of La Chimère. Among the innovations of this company is the creation of a reading committee composed of well-known dramatic authors of diverse tendencies. The aim of La Chimère is to discover plays while not to discard the classics. The companions defend themselves against founding a "chapel" because the chapels often become the laboratories where in-

teresting forecasts of the next season's program were given. Vaughan Williams' "Sea" symphony and Holst's "Hymn of Jesus" are to be given for the first time, and Bantock's "Omar Khayyam" is to be repeated. Among novelties not of recent composition, Lalo's beautiful and little known symphony in G minor will be heard, and Berlioz's "Funeral and Triumph" symphony, for combined orchestra and military band, will be given its first performance in England.

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A GOOD MEAL

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Hyde Park Blvd. at Lake Park Ave. CHICAGO

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LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA—SUPPER GOSHEN, IND.

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JOHN GOLDEN Presents

7th HEAVEN

BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.

Ev. 8:30, Mat. Wed. and Sat. 8:30

GEO. COHAN Thea. 47th St. Ev. 8:30

Mat. Wed. and Sat. 8:30

LOUIS F. WEBER Presents

ADRIENNE

THE SPEED MELODY RENAISSANCE

With VIVIENNE REGAL

BILLY B. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

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SUNUP BY LILL VOLLMEIER with

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MINNESOTA AT SEA AS JOHNSON-PREUS SENATE DRIVE ENDS

(Continued from Page 1)

States Supreme Court. Mr. Johnson himself and all his platform support this banner devotedly on that point. They want the Supreme Court shorn of any and all semblance of authority to "deny the will of the sovereign common people."

The members of the La Follette flying squadron are most fervid when they assail the Supreme Court. The squad is headed by Philip La Follette, young son of "Fighting Bob," who felt unable to participate in the Johnson campaign. Mr. La Follette also has sent the Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin and Representatives Volgt and Schneider of the La Follette delegation in the House to co-operate. They evoke frenzied demonstrations with every mention of their leader's name. Mr. La Follette stumped the State for Mr. Shipstead in 1922, and his intervention was a primary factor in the Farmer-Labor landslide.

Governor Preus' supporters have tried to depopularize the alien influence of the Wisconsin Senator in the Minnesota fight but in fact the La Follette name is one to conjure with in this State. Mr. Johnson himself unblushingly affirms his intention to accept the tutelage of Mr. La Follette if he is elected to fill Knute Nelson's place on Monday. The Farmer-Laborites are seeking to make the Minnesota election a "nonpartisan" affair. They emphasize that party politics has ceased to mean anything where the interests of the "Common People" are involved. Thus they welcome the aid of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, elected from Montana in 1922 as a Democrat, but who has publicly identified himself with the La Follette bloc.

Senator Wheeler Active

Senator Wheeler has been campaigning in Minnesota for the past week for Mr. Johnson. He had never seen the candidate until they spoke from the same platform in St. Paul Thursday night, which gave Mr. Wheeler occasion to point out that he came into the State, not because of the man, but because of the issues at stake. Mr. Wheeler was less violent than other Johnson speakers, but left his audience in no doubt of his radical leanings. Another outside speaker is the Republican Governor of North Dakota, R. A. Nestos, who is campaigning for Mr. Preus.

Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, left Minnesota yesterday after a fortnight's sojourn. He made no speeches for Mr. Preus, confining himself to useful work with the Republican organization. Senator Moses departed convinced that Governor Preus' state machine is capable of bringing out the full and normal Republican vote.

It has made a quiet, but effective, appeal to the party and state pride. There is no prospect of rolling up anything like the 170,000 majority by which Mr. Harding carried Minnesota in 1920, but Mr. Moses expects enough Republicans "will do their duty" on Monday "to save the day."

The Republicans virtually have made no use of the Harding Administration's record, or of the President's western speeches. Governor Preus pledges himself to support the Administration in the Senate. Beyond that, President Harding's record has not been capitalized in the Minnesota contest. It is disclosed no state secret to say that local leaders decided to fight the campaign on purely Minnesota lines because of the disrepute into which the Administration has fallen on account of economic distress—mainly the woes of the farmer.

Administration Blamed

The Minnesota ruralist is oppressed by the same burdens that bear down upon his fellows elsewhere in the western country. Blindly he places responsibility for his troubles on the party in power at Washington. It was deemed wise not to over-advertise that régime.

Magnus Johnson does not deserve all of the abuse and ridicule that have been heaped upon him. He concedes he is "no Abraham Lincoln," but he is not unintelligent. He boasts he "knows enough to vote no" vociferously and at the right time in the United States Senate.

He bears an amazing physical resemblance to Theodore Roosevelt in face and figure. He wears the same kind of gold-rimmed spectacles that Roosevelt wore and a similar brand of black slouch hat. He came to America 20 years ago, poor and unlettered, and became a prosperous dairy farmer and state legislator in Minnesota. He admits his political and economic inadequacies but thinks he will be safe under the wing of Senator La Follette.

Henry G. Tiegén, the national campaign manager of the Nonpartisan League, a Farmer-Laborite of the quiet, scholarly brand, says that voters are favorable to Magnus Johnson because of an entirely new development "since Henrik Shipstead was elected." He added:

"Our ranks have been augmented by a fresh element, namely the merchants and bankers of the towns and villages of Minnesota. They will line up on Monday morning alongside the farmers and the workers and vote for Magnus Johnson. The effect of the hard times which the producing classes are undergoing is now felt by the banks and the stores. Their proprietors have come to realize that their own fortunes are inextricably wrapped up with those of the Farmer-Labor Party."

CHINESE TRADE AFFECTED
VICTORIA, B. C., July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Present guerilla warfare is having a disastrous effect upon trade in China, said E. Y. D. Parr, for many years a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council and prominent shipping man, who arrived here from the Far East this week. "There is no responsible government for traders to depend upon now," Mr. Parr declared. "The powers will have to intervene." Conditions are normal in Hongkong, he stated, except that there is depression in some lines of business as a result of the interference by bandits with the usual trade routes.

B. Altman & Co.

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Thirty-fifth Street

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may be accomplished by a personal visit to the Departments of this great Store, or, if it is not convenient for patrons to come to New York at this time, the Mail Shopping Bureau will render prompt and careful service on receipt of a telephone, telegraph or mail requisition. There are ready for selection large assortments of Clothing for the

Complete Outfitting of Men, Women, Misses and the Younger Set

The Dep't for Folder & Catalogue Merchandise

on the Sixth Floor

is showing plentiful assortments of Summer needfuls in clothes and accessories for all

Following are a few of these specially priced items:

Women's Cotton Voile Dresses, in navy blue, with raised white dots \$13.75
Misses' Novelty Cotton Voile Dresses, in gray or brown \$8.75
Women's White Skirts of silk-and-wool spiral crepe \$12.75
Misses' Skirts of plaited crepe de Chine 9.50
Sleeveless Wool Sweaters (striped front) 4.50
Hand-made Frilled White Overblouses of French voile \$6.90
Jaquette Overblouses of black or white crepe de Chine \$10.90
Sports Jaquettes of corduroy 5.00
All-silk Hose (full-fashioned), in black or white \$2.25
Strap Pumps of white canvas 7.50
Hand Bags of black or navy blue moiré silk, 5.00

Women's Fitted Overnight Cases of black fabrik-oid at \$11.00
Negligees of crepe de Chine 12.50
Nightrobes of crepe de Chine with filet lace, 6.95
Girls' Dresses of maize or blue dotted voile; sizes 8 to 14 years \$4.85
Beach Sets (dress, bloomers and hat) of flowered cretonne; sizes 2 to 5 years \$3.35
Boys' Play Suits of tan linen; sizes 3 to 9 years at \$2.75
Children's Fancy Lisle Socks; six pairs for 1.50
Men's Sports Coats of navy blue flannel . 16.50
Men's White Flannel Trousers 6.75
Men's Dressing Gowns of Shantung silk, 13.50
Luncheon Cases with service for six . 11.75

For Monday

Women's Costume Slips

(sizes 36 to 44)

at very special prices

Tub Silk Slips, in white only \$3.95
Radium Silk Slips, tailored at the top and with gathers at the hipline; white, pink, tan, navy blue and black \$5.90
Radium Silk Slips, ornamented with real filet edging and insertion, as well as tucks; white and pink at \$9.50
Plaited Crepe de Chine Slips, in white, tan, gray and navy blue, \$9.50

(Department now on Second Floor)

For Monday

Women's Bathing Costumes

(including combination)

at greatly reduced prices

Bathing Costumes of black taffeta or satin, at \$7.50 & 9.75
Bathing Costumes of black surf satin . 3.75
Rubber Bathing Caps 45c.

Higher-cost Bathing Costumes

will also offer generous price-concessions

(Department now on Second Floor)

JOCK HUTCHISON LEADS R. T. JONES

Has Advantage of Two Points
Over the Amateur at Close of
First Day of Match Play

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., July 14 (Special).—Jock Hutchison, the professional golfer of the Glen View Club, Chicago, had a clear lead of two points over the amateur, R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., at the close of the first day of play of the final rounds for the United States open golf championship, here yesterday, with R. A. Cruikshank of Shickamaxon, Westfield, N. J., a stroke behind Jones, and the rest of the field trailing. Hutchison's score was 142.

Hutchison tied the record for the course, made by J. H. Kirkwood, in his morning round, and then followed with a round in par in the afternoon. The Scotch-bred player was traveling faster than he has ever shown except in his qualifying round at Skokie, and if he can continue, will have the championship entirely within his grasp, as his play was flawless, with the exception of an occasional lapse on the greens.

The other leading professionals were far below form, though W. C. Hagen, after a disastrous morning, lifted himself from twentieth position to a tie for ninth place, 10 strokes behind Hutchison, by an afternoon round of 75. This left him at 152. The other stars were still further back. MacDonald Smith had 153, Kirkwood, the Australian who made the course record in qualifying, had rounds of 77 for 154; John Black took 158 as the result of a morning round of 82, and J. M. Barnes retired at 159.

The amateurs made a slightly better record than in the qualifying rounds. W. M. Reekie, of Upper Montclair, the home of J. D. Travers, followed Jones with 154, with F. D. Outmet, 157, and Charles Evans Jr. and J. W. Sweetser each at 159.

Hutchison made 10 holes in a stroke under par out of his two rounds, but lost seven of the strokes by trouble off the fair-ways. His putting was fair, but his straightness in his approach shots was his strongest asset. Time and again difficulties from the tee were corrected on the second, and an occasional well-placed approach would give him the chance for one putt, which generally dropped. In both rounds, he started off with a rush, making gains on the first and third, though he lost a stroke on the second in the afternoon, when he took two shots to get out of a sand-trap bunker. He remedied this on the next when he made the green in 2, one of the few who were able to accomplish this. On the difficult ninth he again scored a 3 both times, which in fact, indeed, as this is the hole that has been the source of more trouble than any other in the qualifying rounds.

Jones was especially successful on the third, tenth, and eighteenth holes, scoring under par on these in each round. He lost the advantage on the eighth and tenth when he dropped a stroke each time in approaching the green. But on the home hole it was his putting that delighted the large gallery that assembled there to watch the competition arrive. In the morning, he landed his ball fair on the green, about 10 feet from the hole, and his putt was comparatively easy. But in the afternoon he was more than 30 feet from the pin, with him an uneven part of the green between him and the hole, and his putt was superbly calculated, rolling over the intervening roll straight into the hole. Their cards were as follows:

	Morning	Afternoon
Hutchison—	73	69
Jones, out—	74	75
Jones, in—	73	74
Cruikshank—	75	78
Kirkwood—	77	77
Black—	82	76
Barnes—	82	77
MacDonald Smith—	77	76
Reekie—	75	80
Outmet—	75	82
Evans—	75	84
Sweetser—	75	84

The scores of the leading players for the day were as follows:

	Out in Total
Jock Hutchison, Glen View, Chicago, Ill.	73 142
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, Ga.	74 149
R. A. Cruikshank, Shickamaxon, Westfield, N. J.	75 148
John Black, Port Washington, N. Y.	77 148
Francis Gallie, Port Washington, N. Y.	78 148
Albert Watrous (unattached), New York City	74 149
Charles Hughes, Lancaster, Pa.	74 150
William Orr, Englewood, N. Y.	77 152
Walter Hagen, New York City	77 152
W. E. Melhorn, North Hills, St. Louis	79 152
John Burke, Town & Country, St. Paul, Minn.	74 152
John J. Farrell, Country Ridge, New York	77 153
MacDonald Smith, San Francisco, Cal.	77 153
Frederick Canham, West Point, N. Y.	78 154
C. J. Walker, Englewood, N. Y.	78 154
W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, N. J.	80 154
Eugene McCarthy, Green Valley, Pa.	79 154
Leo Diegel, St. Paul, Minn.	77 154
J. H. Kirkwood, New York City	77 154
George Sargent, Scioto, O.	77 154

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Paul	51	28	.643
Kansas City	48	28	.629
Louisville	48	28	.629
Columbus	48	28	.629
Indianapolis	48	28	.629
Milwaukee	48	28	.629
Minneapolis	48	28	.629
Toledo	48	28	.629

King of Italy Aids Olympic Games Fund

ROME, Italy, July 14 (Special).—The Italian Olympic Committee was received yesterday by King Victor Emmanuel, who pledged the first share in the fund which is to be raised to pay the expense attached to Italy's participation in the next Olympic Games. The King had words of praise for what has been done by Italian athletes in international competition.

Harvard and Yale Lead in Tennis, 8-3

Ten Games Scheduled for Today
Against British

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—The Harvard and Yale combined tennis team had a lead of five games to its credit over the Oxford-Cambridge combination today, as a result of the first day's play in the third annual inter-university tournament. Ten games remained to be played today, including six in the singles and four in the doubles.

The morning competition, as scheduled, included singles matches between A. S. Watt of Oxford and A. W. Jones of Yale, C. S. Ramaswami of Cambridge and G. M. Wheeler of Yale, S. F. Hepburn of Oxford and Alden Briggs of Harvard and M. D. Horn of Cambridge and K. S. Pfaffman of Harvard.

The matches yesterday were played under ideal weather conditions on the famous old Casino courts before a large and colorful gathering made up chiefly of the socially prominent of the Newport summer colony.

Competition was keen throughout, especially in the final match of the day between L. E. Williams and A. W. Jones of Yale and C. H. Kingsley and W. W. Ingraham of Harvard.

Williams, Oxford, played a fine game. Paired with Ramaswami of Cambridge, a swarthy Indian, he was a big factor in the defeat of Pfaffman, Harvard, and G. M. Wheeler, Yale, with the loss of only three games. Wilder won from Wheeler, and S. F. Hepburn, Oxford, accounted for the third British victory by defeating Pfaffman after dropping a hard-played second set. The summary:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
A. W. Jones, Yale, defeated C. H. Kingsley, Oxford, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.			
L. E. Williams, Yale, defeated A. S. Watt, Oxford, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.			
W. W. Ingraham, Harvard, defeated C. S. Ramaswami, Cambridge, 8-6, 6-2.			
Harvard, Harvard, defeated M. D. Horn, Cambridge, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.			
S. F. Hepburn, Oxford, defeated G. M. Wheeler, Yale, 6-3, 6-2.			
S. F. Hepburn, Oxford, defeated K. S. Pfaffman, Harvard, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1.			

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	47	29	.615
Cincinnati	47	29	.615
Pittsburgh	47	29	.615
Chicago	47	29	.615
Brooklyn	47	29	.615
St. Louis	47	29	.615
Philadelphia	47	29	.615

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	47	29	.615
Pittsburgh	47	29	.615
Cincinnati	47	29	.615
Chicago	47	29	.615
Brooklyn	47	29	.615
St. Louis	47	29	.615
Philadelphia	47	29	.615

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	47	29	.615
Pittsburgh	47	29	.615
Cincinnati	47	29	.615
Chicago	47	29	.615
Brooklyn	47	29	.615
St. Louis	47	29	.615
Philadelphia	47	29	.615

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Pittsburgh	47	29	.615
Cincinnati	47	29	.615
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St. Louis	47	29	.615
Philadelphia	47	29	.615

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Pittsburgh	47	29	.615
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Philadelphia	47	29	.615

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Philadelphia	47	29	.615

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Philadelphia	47	29	.615

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Philadelphia	47	29	.615

To Battle for U. S. Clay Court Tennis Title



W. T. Tilden 2d and Manuel Alonso of Spain

BRITISH AIR RACE IS NEARING FINISH

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, England, July 14.—From the 14 starters from Hendon round Britain in the air race yesterday for the King's Cup, 11 arrived at Glasgow, Raynham in a Martinsyde, dropping out at Leeds. F. T. Courtney, in a Siskin, leads the field with the net flying time of 2h. 29m. 12s.; L. L. Carter, in a Grebe, arrived second in 2h. 33m. 16s.; Cobham, in a Napier, third in 2h. 38m. 4s.

The leader's average speed toward Glasgow was 155.53. Only two minutes divided the first four competitors, Courtney winning the prize, being the first to reach Glasgow. Much interest was evinced at the stopping places over Captain Barnard's supermarine Sea Eagle, few having seen this type of amphibian machine before. After spending the night at Glasgow, the competitors fly today via Manchester, Bristol, and London, the first machine being due at Hendon about 4 o'clock this afternoon.



M. J. KELLY, the manager of the St. Paul club, has been reinstated by President T. J. Hickey of the American Association, following an apology by Kelly for certain statements he had made reflecting upon the honesty of the league executive.

James O'Connell has gone up three times this week as a pinch hitter, and each occasion he struck out.

L. L. Dickerman, the Brooklyn pitcher, lasted seven innings of the game with the Cubs yesterday. It was the ninth straight time Dickerman started a game, failing to finish it.

Walter L. Holke was called upon by Manager Arthur Fletcher of the Phillies to step from first base into the pitcher's box, with two out in Cincinnati's half of the ninth inning. Holke allowed one hit and then retired the side. Fletcher also summoned a pinch hitter and a pinch runner in this game, both being pitchers by vocation.

Try as they may, the Braves cannot relinquish seventh place. They are losing just as consistently as the Phillies but that small margin at the bottom of the league still counts.

Virgil Barnes, brother of Jesse L. Barnes, the pitcher, recently traded from New York to Boston, made his 1923 debut in the game against Pittsburgh yesterday. He did at least as well as any of the rest of the Giants' staff for the day, allowing four hits and two runs in the four innings he pitched.

Rogers Hornsby's five hits, including a double and triple, in five times at bat at Braves Field marked the grand finale to an individual batting spurt the like of which is seldom seen over a five-game series. Since coming to Boston, Hornsby has advanced to the point of being unbeatable in the batting line.

G. L. Lott, Julius Sagovsky, David O'Loughlin and Clifford Marsh remained in the running in the junior event.

WILLIAM SPENCER WINS
NEW YORK, July 14.—William Spencer won the United States half-mile sprint championship at the New York Velodrome, here last night, in competition against his brother Arthur and Peter Van Kempen.

Before that series at the Yankee Stadium early this month, the Philadelphia Athletics were conceded a good chance to win the pennant. Now Mack's nine is in a tie with Detroit and St. Louis, striving to remain in the first division. Following the four successive defeats at the hands of New York came the loss of a series, three games to one, at Boston; two defeats against one victory at Detroit; and four straight losses to Cleveland, the last two by scores of 11 to 0 and 15 to 7. Quite a reversal, as sudden as it has been complete.

HELEN L. PLACES FIRST AGAIN
TOLEDO, O., July 14.—Helen L., piloted by R. A. Luedtke, of the Toledo Yacht Club, placed first again in the Commodore Richardson Cup, catboat race here yesterday. Helen L., with Gibson, of the Edison Yacht Club of Detroit at the helm, was second, and Almes, with Pilot Reekman, also of the Edison Club, was third. The winner's time for the six-mile course was 1h. 25m. 54s. The Toledo Yacht Club is leading the competition with 36 points, the Edison Club of Detroit second, with 33 points, and the Detroit Yacht Club third, with 21 points.

Tilden Will Face Alonso Tomorrow

To Battle for United States Clay Court Singles Title

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 14 (P).—W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, U. S. singles champion, and A. L. Wiener, also of Philadelphia, and understudy of the champion will meet R. G. and H. O. Kinsey of San Francisco, in the semifinal matches of the doubles tournament of the United States clay court tennis meet here today. J. E. Bastian, and R. H. Burdick of Indianapolis, present doubles champions, will meet John Hennessey of Indianapolis and Walter Wesbrook of Detroit.

The winners of these matches will meet Sunday to decide the national doubles championship.

Donald Strachan of Philadelphia, another protégé of Tilden's, will meet Emmet Pare of Chicago, for the national boys' championship. The Junior Tournament will enter the semifinals today and the finals of this match likewise will be played Sunday.

Tilden will meet Manuel Alonso, ranking Spanish player, tomorrow, in the final match of the singles tournament. Just one week ago Sunday the agile Spaniard defeated the national champion in the singles event of the Illinois State Tennis tournament.

Both Alonso and Tilden were forced to five sets to win yesterday afternoon. Alonso was pushed to the utmost to defeat W. F. Johnson of Merion, Pa., skilled exponent of the chopped stroke. He won, 2-6, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1. Tilden defeated R. G. Kinsey of San Francisco, 6-3, 0-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

The doubles advanced to the semifinals. The Kinseys won from Conrad and Bettens of California. Burdick and Bastian defeated Emerson and Mertz of California, and Hennessey and Wesbrook won from Adoue and Barr of Dallas, Tex., while Tilden and Wiener were defeating Kipp and McKay.

The Johnson-Alonso match brought out the most strongly contested tennis of the tournament. Johnson's low bouncing chops prevented Alonso from attaining maximum speed on his strokes.

The third set brought out the best tennis of this match. It was not until then that Johnson began to pass Alonso as he advanced to the net.

The set was won by Johnson, after some long and hard-fought rallies in the last two games. Alonso had more in reserve; and after the intermission went through the two remaining sets to victory, Johnson allowing Alonso placement aces on many shots that he would have returned earlier in the match.

Tilden played in the back court until Kinsey had gained a 3-1 advantage on him in the fifth set. Kinsey's side-bouncing chops did not appear to bother Tilden.

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HAMILTON TIGER MEN MAY INVADE U. S.

TORONTO, July 14 (Special).—The announcement that it is likely that four members of last year's Hamilton Tigers, runners-up to the Grantes for the Ontario Hockey Association championship, will leave before the end of the month for Milwaukee has started the hockey talk early. Aug. 1 is the last date that a player in Canada can move to another city in which he expects to play hockey next winter, and even then he has to get permission from the organization in which he played last winter.

The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association last night issued a

LASKER TALKS ON
CHESS FUTUREBelieves Annual Tournaments
Should Decide Championship
—Advocates Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—The national chess championship of the United States should in the future be decided solely by tournament competition, in the opinion of Edward Lasker, winner of many tournaments, and runner-up for the national championship, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he would urge that action be taken at the ninth American Chess Congress at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., next month, to place the national championship on an annual, organized basis.

This will tend to stimulate keener competition, he believes, as it will take away from the individual champion the power to set arbitrary conditions as to match play between two individuals. The latter is the present means of deciding the championship.

Wider chess circles, under the jurisdiction of the National Chess Association at Philadelphia, is to be desired, Mr. Lasker said, but it is hardly possible in a country of such great distances. Interstate or district leagues would not be representative of the best chess in the country, and the expense of traveling would keep many players away.

Organization, he said, can only come when the game becomes more developed, and this cannot be with only 100,000 to 200,000 chess players in the country. Nor can it be organized as a physical sport because, he pointed out, it attracts mainly middle-aged people whose time for recreation is limited, while the outdoor games attract principally young folks with more time to devote to the development of their clubs and leagues.

"There is plenty of opportunity for greater chess interest in colleges, especially those of the middle west," he said. "There are more chess players among college persons than almost any other class, more college teams would be advisable, but intercollegiate competition would hardly be worth while under present conditions. There are more high school leagues than college organizations in this section of the country."

Mr. Lasker said that he believed in wider publicity for one of the greatest means of stimulating a growth of interest in the game.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	43	28	.606
Cleveland	42	28	.600
Chicago	38	33	.536
Philadelphia	37	34	.521
Detroit	37	40	.481
St. Louis	37	40	.481
Washington	32	44	.421
Boston	29	43	.403

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 6, Detroit 4 (11 innings).
Chicago 4, New York 2 (16 innings).
Cleveland 16, Philadelphia 7.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.

RED SOX EVEN SERIES

DETROIT, July 13.—Boston's victory over Detroit at 11 innings today placed the Red Sox an even break in the four-game series. As in Thursday's contest, it took the veteran, J. J. Quinn, to hold the Tigers off in the later stages. Two errors followed by four hits enabled Detroit to tie the score in the ninth, but two innings later the visitors opened up a scoring spree. Daus, relief pitcher, for a decision. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3 12 3
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 11 0
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 11 0

Batteries—Robertson, T. Blankenship and Schalk; Bush and Bengough, Hoffmann, Winnie, and Daus, and Basler, Woodall. Umpires—Evans and Rowland. Time—2h. 15m.

CHICAGO PITCHER'S HIT TIMELY

CHICAGO, July 13.—Chicago defeated New York 10 in nine innings today. Ted Blankenship's single down the left field foul line, with John Mostil on second and one out, putting the fourth White Sox run across. The result broke a Yankee winning streak of five games. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3 12 3
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 11 0

Batteries—Robertson, T. Blankenship and Schalk; Bush and Bengough, Hoffmann, Winnie, and Daus, and Basler, Woodall. Umpires—Evans and Rowland. Time—2h. 15m.

CLEVELAND'S FOURTH STRAIGHT

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Cleveland took the fourth in a row from Philadelphia today, overwhelming Connie Mack's team in the final game of the series. Although the Indians' base hit total was held down to 11, the unusually poor fielding of the visitors, coupled with pitchers' wildness, resulted in Cleveland scoring 16 runs. From a three-cornered tie, the place the Athletics descend to a triple tie for fourth position. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3 12 3
Philadelphia.....2 0 0 1 0 2 0—7 13 7

Batteries—Metzger, Shantz and O'Neill; Walbers, Ogden, Naylor and Perkins, Brusky, Winning pitcher—Shantz. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Owens and Holmes. Time—2h. 15m.

WASHINGTON TAKES FINAL

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—O. L. Bluge, who drove out four hits in four times at bat, was the star of Washington's victory over St. Louis in the final game of the series. Walter Gerber's error paved the way for one of the Senators' runs and, facing Urban Shocker in the ninth, they scored three runs. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3 12 3
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 11 0

Batteries—Sedgwick, Russell and Ruel; Root, Pruett, Shocker and Seaverd, Collins. Winning pitcher—Russell. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Dissen and Nal. Time—2h. 30m.

HELICOPTER TO BE TESTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 14.—John H. Lynch's new helicopter will be tried out at Curtiss Field, Mineola, L. I., next Monday. If the tests are successful the machine, it is said, will give for the British Air Ministry prize of \$250,000.

CAMP VAIL WINS, 9 TO 4

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Camp Vail polo team scored a victory over the Governor's Island team yesterday, 9 to 4, in the first match of a series to be played among regular army teams.

MONITOR

SEVENTY-SIX per cent more cars and trucks were produced in the first half of 1923 than were manufactured in the first six months of 1922. So far this year 1,034,054 have been produced, compared with 1,150,583 in the same period last year. These figures are from estimates by the traffic department of the National Chamber of Commerce, based on shipping returns for three weeks and estimating the fourth week in June, together with figures for the other five months from Washington. The total for June is about 375,000, a decline of 15,000, or 4 per cent, over May, the greatest month in the production history of the industry. On account of the inventory period in July, when many plants and down or corral production for stock taking, the total for this month will no doubt be very much less than for June. Truck production is on the increase, a total of 44,000 being made in June against 43,000 in May. It is thought that trucks will show a gain for several months to come. In the south a normal cotton crop is in prospect with a selling price near 30 cents, which means good business in open and closed passenger cars, and trucks. In the middle west, the low return on wheat in the face of labor cost has delayed buying somewhat, but small passenger cars and trucks are moving normally. The high-priced models have a fair demand, which will increase after harvest time, when the farmers can afford their resources better than now. Out on the coast money is easy to obtain on account of the splendid fruit market, the best crops and prices for small fruits in three years, and good prospects for wheat, grain and apple crops in the back-country, all of which means that cars of all sizes will move freely.

In California, all sales records were broken in May, the estimate being 25,046 vehicles sold during that period. The former high mark was 23,838 in March of this year. Percentage gains by some of the counties run as high as 100 per cent, and only one among the first 20 counties shows a decrease in business. The annual motor trials conducted by the Imperial Japanese Army, Automobile Investigation Department, in connection with the Ordnance Department, and officers detailed from the motorized artillery, infantry and other corps, brought out seven American, four German, three Japanese, two British and one Italian models. On a fuel consumption basis the light English car came out ahead, averaging about 32 miles a gallon. Over a road course of 63 miles the American trucks scored heavily. In a country where conditions are adverse to heavy vehicles on account of narrow laning, it is satisfactory to know that American vehicles can compete successfully.

On the Brooklands, England, track, Mr. J. G. P. Speed broke all track records for speed, turning in 10 miles at the average of 112.15 m. p. h. The five miles were driven at an average of 119.43 m. p. h., which with the 10-mile speed constitutes improvements on existing world records. As these figures are confirmed by the International Federation of Recognized Clubs they will go on the permanent record. The prize race will be held near Brussels. This race is especially important as it comes shortly after the French Grand Prix, just been run, and before the International Grand Prix at Monza. The entry list, is therefore very heavy, comprising as it does the greatest continental and American drivers a splendid chance to tune their cars to road conditions.

From Aug. 30 to Sept. 2, inclusive, Paris will take the place during Automobile Week at Boulogne. An interesting feature of this meeting, is that all the road races will start at daybreak.

At the Industrial Hall, Osaka, Japan, from Sept. 12 to Oct. 20, the exhibition of vehicles, means of communication and traffic facilities, and automotive equipment will be held, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Japan, Osaka City Electric Bureau, Kijō, Nishi-ku, Osaka. American, French, German and English cars will be shown for the first time under these conditions.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	43	28	.606
Rochester	42	28	.600
Reading	42	28	.600
Toronto	40	40	.500
Buffalo	40	40	.500
Jersey City	38	42	.475
Newark	34	46	.425
Syracuse	31	55	.359

Toronto 9, Jersey City 7 (10 innings).
Buffalo 6, Newark 4 (7 innings).
Reading 7, Syracuse 6 (7 innings).
Rochester 13, Baltimore 0.

PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

Letters to the Editor

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability. Letters are not returned unless accompanied by return address.

America's Place as Leader

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is still true of us as years ago Lowell wrote:

"Thou' you brag of your New World you don't half believe in it; and the cause of the Old as is possible weaves in it."

Next December we shall celebrate the centenary of the publishing to the world the presidential message containing the Monroe Doctrine. The whole scope and intent of his doctrine was to keep the New World forever free from any enslavement to the European system. That system carried within itself its own promise of failure. It had proved a failure for thousands of years, and remains today a colossal fraud. Deceitful diplomats, each aiming to outwit the other, relied on force to accomplish their nefarious plans of national or self-aggrandizement. One word—militarism—defined the European system. With what could America replace it?

After the war with Great Britain, 1812 to 1814, Adams, our Minister in London, forwarded Monroe's clippings from English papers clamoring for greater British "preparedness." More and more warships were to be placed on the Great Lakes and high seas.

Monroe scented European imperialism and militarism crossing to the New World. He wrote Adams urging a new policy—an American policy for both continents. Deploring the impolicy of greater preparedness, he wrote, "If they do this there will be vast expense incurred." The danger of collision will be augmented, and "there will be a constant stimulus to suspicion and ill will."

"Moreover, the moral and political tendency of that system is to war and not to peace."

For a while Adams deemed it "apparently hopeless to induce Britain to accept this new American plan; but Monroe, on his birthday, in 1818, had the satisfaction of proclaiming the conclusion of the Rush-Bagot arrangement, by which the total disarmament of the Great Lakes was agreed upon; and, by a further tact understanding, it was settled that no more forts or warships should be placed on our 3,000-mile northern frontier.

Every one knows how successful this plan of disarmament has proved and is proving. Fear, suspicion and hate are banished, and peace unbroken reigns. When this was done the United States was comparatively a puny power. Now this Nation commands a world-wide influence. It has the capacity, the duty to become a leader in the peaceful policy of universal disarmament. Shall we, in place of this glorious rôle, become subject followers in that antiquated system of militarism which has continuously cursed the Old World through countless centuries?

If fear, or pride, prevent our joining the present League of Nations, reconstituted, with Russia and Germany included, its charter and provisions included, such manner as will be universally acceptable; and deliver man from the dangers of a new deluge—a deluge, reigned from the skies of deadly poison gas, toward which destiny is daily driving.

Let America avert the omen, and itself drive world affairs into the path of prosperity and peace! If we least the world will follow. But we must know our goal and make for it boldly! EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Cal., June 4, 1923.

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CUSHMAN ELECTRIC COMPANY
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American Plans for
Olympic Rowing Test

Seattle, Wash., July 14

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Leader said he understood that the committee would ask Yale to abandon plans for the Harvard race and Washington and the Navy to give up the Poughkeepsie regatta and work toward the Olympic tests only.

The Navy crew was defeated by the Washington eight about a length at the Poughkeepsie event, last month.

CALIFORNIA HAS
A BIG SEASON

Leads Pacific Coast Conference for Athletic Honors During the Past College Year

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In basketball the Bears did not make much of a showing, and Leland Stanford Junior University won the southern title, while the Oregon Aggies won everything up north. No games were scheduled between the northern and southern teams.

G. L. Rarum of the Oregon Aggies led the third time won the Conference title in wrestling, as well as producing R. L. Reed, national A. U. 135-pound champion. The University Farm won the California title.

In baseball the Bears made a clean sweep of the Leland Stanford series and carried off southern honors. It was on the track that California showed her best class. By winning the Pacific coast title, as well as the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship for the third year, Coach Walter Christie proved that he has a team made up of field men that are unbeatable.

The University of California crew did not come out as well but had to take second place to the University of Washington for the second time.

In tennis, California again showed its class by winning the southern honors. No matches were scheduled with any of the northern schools.

Getting a poor start California came out from behind and won the southern championship in basketball. In the championship series with the University of Idaho Coach Earl Wright had to admit defeat for the second time.

Next college year will see the completion of the new University of California stadium, which will be the most expensive affair of its sort on the coast. With its completion a general expansion of athletic endeavor is planned by the university authorities.

The California-Stanford annual big game will be played in the new California stadium.

More than 8000 tons of soil will be hauled from Alameda to make the upper surface of the stadium field. Although it may rain five minutes before game time, the drainage will be so perfect that the field may be played on, according to the university authorities.

The seed for the turf is now being imported from Europe. The most hardy and serviceable varieties from Germany, Italy, France and Spain will be combined to make the turf for the California stadium.

The Ruralist and His Problems

NOW, if ever, is the time for the man who has long cherished ambitions to go farming or to own a place in the country to seize the opportunity. Farms are literally going begging throughout large sections of the country. Not only poor farms on stony soil, or farms so isolated as to threaten their tenants with complete denial of all social intercourse, but many hundreds of productive and comfortably situated homesteads are now for sale. There are almost no buyers, the owners and the real estate men declare, though prices in many cases seem far below market values.

A great oversupply of fine farms has been thrown on to the market by farmers who have grown discouraged with several lean years and find the present shortage on the farm the last straw to their endurance. Some of them are men who have grown old and have seen their children desert the farm for town life. They want to spend their remaining years with their children, or at least to enjoy the alluring comforts of the city that enticed their children away. In New England, New York, Michigan, to go no farther, thousands of farms, some of them choice lands, are going from real estate office to real estate office to find no purchasers.

Large farms never do sell readily because of the cost and the labor problem. But now small farms don't thrive. With most urban dwellers thriving at their work there is apparently little temptation to go to the country. And the well-advised distress of many farmers in the last three years has frightened buyers away. The basis on which farms are sold deters some purchasers too, undoubtedly. Invariably a much larger proportion of the selling price is demanded in cash, and for one or more years, the farmer has to pay for the land as he goes.

New York State raises about 30,000 bushels of oats on 1,000,000 acres of land. On the Cornell experimental plots for five years the best-yielding New Sorell strain of oats has out-yielded poorer varieties by 50 per cent, and has excelled even esteemed older varieties by 25 per cent. Cornell's best yielding strain beats the general run of oats by nine bushels an acre. Last year New York farmers grew 100,000 bushels of the new Cornell strain. Much of this was inspected and sold for seed and it is predicted that the state crop of oats will be larger by nearly 1,400,000 bushels next year because of the superiority of this as yet very small proportion of the seed oats planted. An increase of 10 per cent in the yield of the annual value of the oats crop is predicted for New York State when the use of the new strain becomes more general.

Farmers now living remember the building of the first silo in their communities. When members of a New York dairy improvement association ran out of silage last winter they report that they were unable to maintain their milk production even by feeding considerably increased grain portions. Many dairymen now consider silage indispensable to profitable milk production.

One-third of the apple crop of Hampden County, Massachusetts, will be sold this year through a country-wide growers' co-operative, the Hampden County Apple Association. It is the first co-operative fruit-marketing organization to be formed in the State to handle the crop of so large an area and the plan adopted gives every promise of success.

The growers will deliver their apples to a central packing house where their agent will grade, sort, pack and sell them to local dealers. One large retailer has already agreed to handle a large part of the crop. The growers have adopted a trade brand to be stamped on each box, which is expected to advertise the purpose of the organization as well as the quality of the product. The growers expect to profit not only by the better price for more carefully handled fruit, but through the relief the selling agency offers them from the marketing of the crop just at a time when their full time should be taken with picking.

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF FINANCIAL EVENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Stock Exchange Sentiment Improves After Being Rather Dismal—Ruhr Big Factor

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 14—After an inauspicious start, affairs have mended somewhat on the stock exchange here from last week's dismal levels, which are recorded in the price index as being 2 per cent lower than the average figure for the first half of the year.

The better tone has not been confined to the gilt-edged market where stocks, all except the 5 per cent war loan, are appreciably above the lowest, but has been pretty general in all sections, and there are prospects of a decided improvement in values unless something unforeseen occurs.

Many think the Premier's statement regarding the Ruhr question may help. The reparations problem has long been the dominant factor here, and the whole country will have a sigh of relief when it is settled, and the market is freed from the two-edged effect which it has had upon it in forcing up of gilt-edged prices, through the postponement of the trade revival, and in general setbacks, caused periodically by recurrent aggravations of the crisis.

In the money market, after large amounts borrowed from the Bank of England had been repaid, conditions became fairly comfortable and market balances at over £107,000,000, as shown in the bank return, are higher than might have been expected.

The rise in the bank rate as a corrective to the decline in New York exchange appears to be justifying itself in the improvement to Thursday's highest of 4.59 over Monday's figure of 4.56 1/2.

Lessened Bank Deposits
The half-yearly balance sheets of Westminster, of Barclays, and of the National Provincial banks, three of the "Big Five," giving deposits at £246,000,000, £236,000,000, and £258,000,000 reveal decreases, respectively, of 11, 8, and 4 per cent compared with the corresponding period of a year ago.

In bills discounted, declines were £17,500,000, £10,500,000, and £3,000,000, but some diversity is shown in the matter of advances. Barclays' National, respectively, register £5,000,000 and £3,000,000 increase, but Westminster a £7,000,000 fall.

Some interest is displayed in the statement that a Pan-American effort is to be made to capture the control of the silver from London. Such attempt would be regarded with equanimity here, however, and an authority in a press interview said that if there were an attempt in America to corner supplies there in favor of mine owners, a commission of eastern banks, the chief buyers, would simply cease purchasing "for six months if necessary." And when they wanted to buy again would still come to London for their exchange silver when the market price is not a producer's one but represents the balance between buyers and sellers.

The decision of boiler makers to continue the dispute with shipyard employers adds another touch of gloom to the picture of shipbuilding depression, revealed by Lloyd's register for the last quarter. Although the tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland is approximately 1,540,000 tons greater than that for all other countries combined, yet it is a considerable decrease on the previous quarter, and still more considerable on the corresponding period last year. Moreover, increased employment for tonnage afloat is not expected as long as the Ruhr complications hold up international trade and shipping conditions undoubtedly become worse later.

Foreign Trade Falls Off
The disturbed conditions in Europe also are held responsible for the reaction shown in foreign trade figures for June. While the total of imports remain virtually unchanged compared with May at \$99,333,333, exports at \$92,750,000 have dropped \$9,250,000 whereof \$6,250,000 is due to the falling off in manufactured goods—shrinkage in cotton goods exports contributing \$3,500,000. The most hopeful sign is that there has been virtually no falling off in raw material imports.

South Wales coal export for the half-year, however, at 15,250,000 tons is nearly 3,500,000 greater compared with the previous year's figure, and the weekly average for June at 600,000 tons is considerably higher than the pre-war average. Heavier shipments to South America and Canada (new market for Welsh coal) were marked features.

The revival in foreign demand for coke at high prices caused iron masters alarm, and the shortage and the high cost of fuel and the reasons. For instance, in South Wales only 11 out of 85 blast furnaces are in operation. The upward price movement on the continent and the promise of increased business with South America and the colonies have, however, given a better tone lately to the iron and steel trade, although the June production of pig iron at 693,000 tons, is down by 21,000 tons. Steel, at 767,000 tons, is down by 54,000 tons compared with May. The Times' reports on crop conditions as on July 1 show wheat slightly below the average of the last 10 years, barley markedly better than in 1921-1922, but still considerably below the average for the decade. Oats, on the other hand, are nearly 4 per cent improved.

A raw cotton bureau is to be established by the Lancashire Master Spinners Federation.

As a result of the very high prices quoted for building material in this country, Belgian manufacturers are gaining a foothold. The Belgian tender for bricks at half the British price was provisionally accepted by the Folkestone municipality and temporary permission is being given for the use of Belgian cement for state-aided work at Middlesbrough.

As far as the labor outlook is concerned, prospects are brighter, with

the end of the dock strike in view and the decision of coal miners in favor of a continuance of the present wage agreement.

TELEPHONE EARNS \$5.73 A SHARE IN FIRST HALF YEAR

Dividend Well Covered—Carries \$7,000,000 to Surplus—Better Than 1922

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the first six months of 1923, a balance available for dividends, after taxes, interest and other charges, of \$40,579,417, equal to \$5.73 a share on the \$708,275,300 average amount of capital stock outstanding. This compares with a balance of \$32,364,133 in the first half of 1922, equal to \$4.62 a share on \$699,347,400 capital stock outstanding on Dec. 31, 1922.

Six months' earnings compare:

	6 Mos. Ended June 30, 1923	6 Mos. Ended June 30, 1922
Earnings:	\$40,579,417	\$32,364,133
Interest	6,396,462.53	4,460,110.81
Telephone Oper.	35,987,724.11	31,363,941.29
Miscellaneous	182,898.67	51,122.09
Total	\$68,166,777.90	\$59,656,964.29
Expenses, Includ:		
Taxes	21,122,596.91	18,056,608.33
Net earnings	\$47,044,180.99	\$40,619,955.51
Deduct interest	6,467,664.43	4,355,419.04
Balance	\$40,576,516.56	\$32,364,536.47
Deduct divs.	30,349,563.18	25,285,847.26
Balance	\$10,226,953.38	\$7,078,689.21

*Subject to minor changes when final figures for June are available.

President H. B. Thayer in a statement to stockholders says: "The change in economic conditions brought about by the war made readjustments necessary. Wage scales were studied and readjusted by us without delay in anticipation of the approval of the higher charges for service which higher wages, higher costs of material and higher taxes made necessary."

To obtain approval of these necessary adjustments in charges for service, the Bell Telephone System as a whole made many applications to state commissions. Some cases have involved single cities or even single rates, while others have involved all the rates charged in a state. In over 80 per cent of these cases, we have been able to accept the decisions of the commissions.

Where we have had to appeal to the courts they have generally supported our contentions. During the last three months two decisions involving very important principles have been decided in our favor by the Supreme Court of the United States.

On July 1, the Bell System, after having provided for payment of the mortgage bonds of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company which mature in December, had on hand cash and temporary cash investments amounting to more than \$120,000,000 to provide for the continuing growth of the business. The percentage earned on the capital stock of this company, including its equity in the undistributed earnings of the associated companies for the half year past, will be somewhat better than that of the corresponding half year of 1922.

SEASONAL LULL IN THE VARIOUS LINES OF TRADE

NEW YORK, July 14—Dun's weekly review of trade says:

Contraction of demand and decline of prices mark the present mid-summer period in different branches of business. A further reduction of output in basic industries also is witnessed, and there is a sharp contrast between the slowing down process now and the noteworthy expansion of the first quarter of the year.

The change, however, is not unnatural, activities invariably diminishing at this season, and confidence still prevails in many quarters. While buying has clearly abated, with many requirements covered by the previous heavy purchasing, potential needs remain large and the absence of excessive accumulation of goods is a favorable augury.

Various statistical measures show that transactions continue of substantial volume in the aggregate, and there is no precedent for the total of car loadings reported for the end of June.

The remarkable freight movement represents orders placed some time ago, rather than current business, but it affords unmistakable evidence of the decisive industrial revival that has occurred this year.

RAILROAD RETURNS FOR MAY REVEAL BIG REVENUE GAIN

WASHINGTON, July 14—The following railroad returns for May show a big gain over the corresponding month of last year, and a big gain over the corresponding month of 1922.

	1923	1922
Operating revenue	\$547,232,495	\$449,442,968
Operating expenses	\$38,420,420	\$37,280,238
Net operating income	\$508,812,075	\$412,162,730
Operating revenue	\$558,856,023	\$428,544,501
Operating expenses	\$39,132,902	\$30,974,824
Net operating income	\$519,723,121	\$397,569,677

WOOL AUCTIONS OFF UNTIL JULY 24

LONDON, July 14—The wool auctions sales, which were suspended July 10 until July 17 because of labor difficulties in the wool warehouses arising in connection with the dock strike, have been further postponed until July 24, it was announced today.

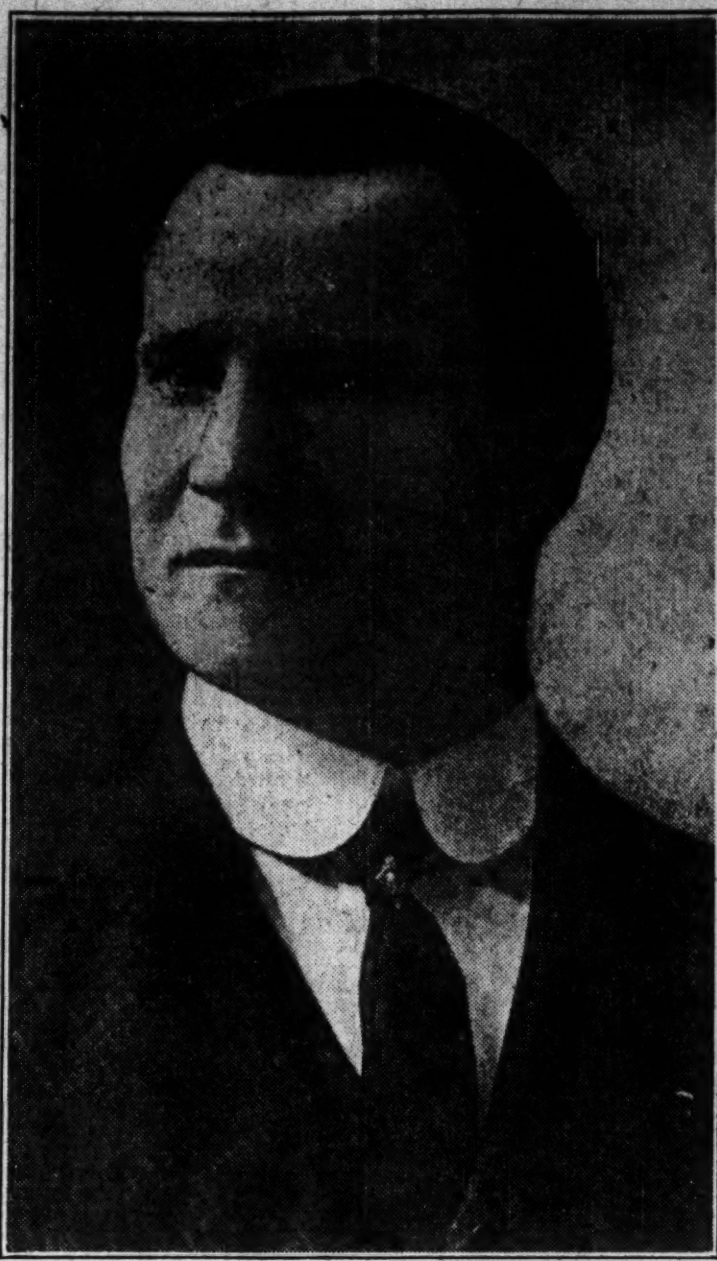
If the assumption of the sales is then found to be impossible they will be abandoned, it was said.

BREMEN'S LOAN BLOCKED

Bremen attempted to raise a 5 per cent dollar municipal loan, but the German Ministry of the Treasury blocked it, after the Minister of Commerce had approved. The treasury objected that the loan would further depreciate the mark.

ENGLISH PRICE INDEX

LONDON, July 14—The June wholesale price index number stood at 159.4 compared with 159.3 in May and 159.3 in June, 1922.



John E. Edgerton

JOHN E. EDGERTON, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, hails from Lebanon, Tenn., where he is president and general manager of the Lebanon Woolen Mills. He was reared on a farm in Johnson County, North Carolina, and attended the North Carolina public schools. He studied at Cumberland University, where he won a scholarship to Vanderbilt, and remained there five years, taking a B. A. degree in 1902, and an M. A. degree the following year.

Mr. Edgerton was one of the gridiron stars of his college, and captain of the 1901 team which won the southern championship. He was also a track man, winning two medals in shotput events, and held other student honors.

After graduation, he taught in Castle Heights School one year, another year at Memphis University School, and in 1905, with Col. J. C. Harty, founded Columbia Military Academy of Columbia, Tenn., remaining co-principal with him seven years. He returned to Lebanon in 1912 and became president and general manager of the Lebanon Woolen Mills.

During the World War, Mr. Edgerton was an aide of the fuel administration for Tennessee, helped in the war savings campaign, was chairman of the state's war resources committee, and of the united war work committee for Tennessee, which raised the largest sum ever subscribed in the South for philanthropic purposes. In 1920 he was Tennessee chairman for the Hoover relief, and also director of the China relief campaign in the Tennessee conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church.

After several successful years as head of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, he was elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1921. He is also head of the National Industrial Council of New York.

Mr. Edgerton has many church, civic and educational connections, and is a Mason and Kiwanian.

RUTHLESSNESS IS CHARGED IN CRUSHING HOTTENTOTS

Southwest African Forces Quelled Rebellion With Bombs—Labor Assaults Premier

CAPE TOWN, S. W. Africa, June 1 (Special Correspondence)—It is just a year ago that trouble arose in South West Africa with a small tribe called the Bondelswart Hottentots. There were, in the initial stages, mistakes on both sides. Armed intervention by the Union forces became necessary, and the tribe was crushed by drastic military action. The severity of the punitive operations have since been the subject of a complaint to the League of Nations, from which the Union received the mandate for South West Africa.

Ever since the quelling of the rebellion came under the suspicion of the League there has been a tendency in South Africa to say little or nothing about the affair. Recently, however, in one of the bitterest debates of the year, the matter was thoroughly threshed out in the Union Parliament, the Labor Party leading a violent attack against Gen. Jan Smuts, the Premier.

Airplanes Effective Weapons
For days and days the administrator had tried to negotiate with the natives in the southwest and settle their troubles. Yet, there was no doubt that a rebellion was brewing there and only the swift action of the administrator at the last moment, prevented a terrible catastrophe in South Africa. Airplanes were not used in the first instance. Only after heavy fighting were airplanes brought on the scene, and those airplanes, it was found, proved to be a most effective weapon. As, indeed, they had proved to be in other parts of the world—in India and in Mesopotamia.

"Do you justify the airplanes, then?" clamored the Labor members. "I think the use of airplanes was perfectly justified on an occasion like this," deliberately answered the Prime Minister.

At any rate, it was a sad matter all through, the Premier finally observed, and one could not but deeply regret the whole position. Honestly and sincerely, however, when he looked at the facts, and with a trustful desire to do justice and form a right and proper conclusion, he thought that if a mistake had been made it had been in the earlier stages.

As to future action in regard to the matter, General Smuts said, the report would go to the League of Nations along with Mr. Hofmeyr's report and the evidence also, to show what steps had been taken to remedy the state of affairs in regard to native policy in the southwest as a whole.

In conclusion, General Smuts said: "I am posted in Moscow, I believe, as the 'Butcher of Bulhoek.' That is my reputation in Russia. We must remember that what has been said in this debate will be quoted at Geneva and at other places all over the world—quoted against us by people who are jealous of the position we occupy on the African continent. I say again, let us leave all party bitterness aside when we discuss matters like this."

The World's Great Capitals The Week in Belfast

Belfast, July 14

There is certainly a feeling of confidence and security in the Six Counties, and there is no doubt much to be said for the Northern Government's claim that the majority of the former Nationalists are living quite happily with their neighbors, whose political and religious views they do not share.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had a talk with H. M. Pollock, the Northern Minister for Finance, and he said that it was untrue that there had been any discrimination on the part of the Government in sectarian matters. Accusations on the grounds of intolerance had been made entirely, he believed, by political fanatics without a stake in the country. It happened that by far the greater part of the retail liquor business in Belfast—the spirit-grocers particularly—was carried on by Roman Catholics; but by abolishing these groceries the Government was attacking an evil and not a sect. With reference to the ding-dons battle which has been going on between the Northern and the Southern press—the type of mud-slinging which tends to exaggerate or accentuate differences between the North and the South—Mr. Pollock said it was not justifiable. The Northern Government was anxious to have the official and business friendship of the Free State and would deplore anything that would hinder this. The writer asked the inevitable: "Will the North and the South ever come together, and if so, when?" Mr. Pollock shook his head sadly and said there were grave differences. His subsequent remarks seemed to indicate that the issues were perhaps industrial rather than political. The Six Counties' best customer was England, he said, and this business relation was further facilitated by the existence of free trade. The old Nationalists had always been out for the protection of Irish industries—but the Belfast business man did not want to be involved in a tariff war with England, with whom he regards himself economically bound up. He does not believe that association with the Free State is a good business proposition. "But in any case," said Mr. Pollock, "we want to see stability and sanity in the South, for good business is one of the best bases of friendship between countries."

The first annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture, North Ireland, is now available and it contains some interesting information, particularly in regard to agricultural education. The whole system of agricultural education is under the direct control of the Ministry of Agriculture and no county can participate in development and improvement schemes unless a rate is raised locally for the purpose. Arrangements are being made for the reconstruction of the Greenmount Agricultural and Horticultural College, Muckamore, County Antrim, as a result of which it is hoped to admit a maximum of 50 students. A farm of 137 acres, a large garden, and an orchard are attached to the college. It is hoped that students who distinguish themselves at the college may be allowed to continue their studies at Queen's University, Belfast. The advisory and instructional functions of the Ministry, the report says, have been much appreciated by the farmers. There has been valuable advice regarding the marketing of goods, and special marketing representatives in England have been able to put Ulster and English firms into touch with each other. It is interesting to note that 60 per cent of the Six Counties' population is employed in agriculture, and of the 3,862,000 acres under the jurisdiction of the Northern Parliament, practically 90 per cent is productive. Over 50 per cent of the agricultural holdings in this area are under 15 acres in extent.

In the northern House of Commons, Sir James Craig, the Prime Minister, in moving the adjournment of the House until Oct. 16 made a statement reviewing the work of the session and indicated some of the legislation which would be proposed at the next session. The Prime Minister, who spoke in optimistic terms, said that trade was improving, that there was a new confidence and a feeling that the worst time had passed. Other noteworthy points were that the Ministry of Commerce was doing its utmost to stimulate the country's trade; and the interests of northern Ireland would be closely watched at the Imperial-Economic Conference to be held next October. There would be an Ulster pavilion at the British Empire exhibition. A Commission on Development was meeting under the chairmanship of Lord Charnwood from which most satisfactory results were expected. In two years, unemployment in northern Ireland had fallen from 23,507 to 15,402. The Northern Government was still waiting for the Free State to nominate its member for the land trust to be set up consequent on the Irish Free State Constitutional Provisions Act, 1922; the object of this trust was to provide houses for former service men. The British Government had appointed a committee to consider the framing of a land purchase bill—undoubtedly a result of the Free State measure now before the Dail.

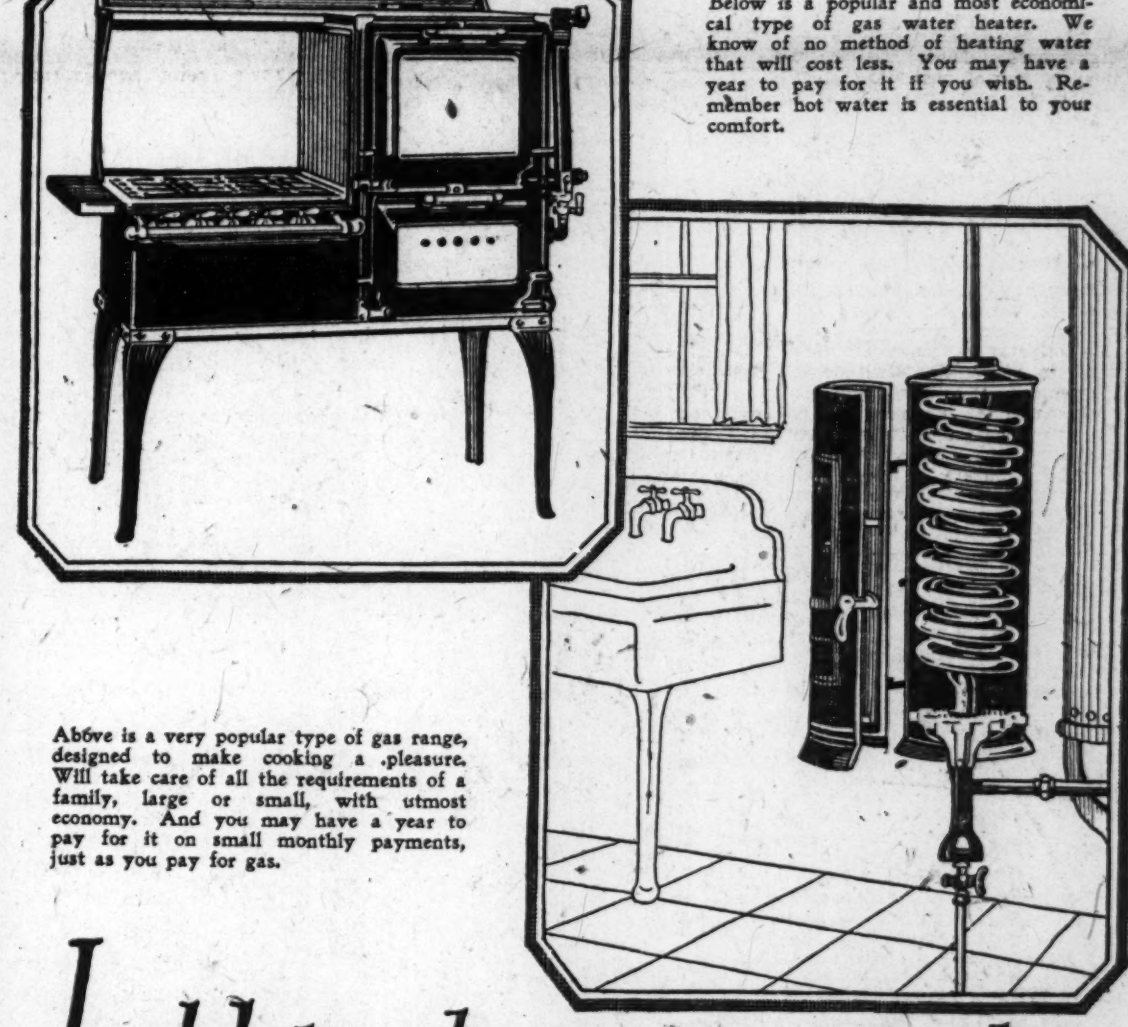
It is often claimed by critics that the agricultural population of the north are governed by an industrial government in Belfast and that consequently agricultural interests suffer. Such criticism seems to have little foundation for a select committee of expert agriculturists presided over by Viscount Pirrie is to investigate agricultural problems so as to enable the Government to take practical steps in agricultural relief. One of the most interesting statements made by the Prime Minister, was in regard to the operations of the Loans Guarantee Act which had helped the shipbuilding industry in particular. In one case the amount guaranteed was as much as £300,000, and in addition, owing to the operations of this act, it had been possible to lay the keels of five big ships of an aggregate value of £5,000,000, thus helping the industry and relieving unemployment. The Prime Minister's speech concluded with these words: "I am happy today in the knowledge that we adjourn with peace and good feeling reigning among all classes and creeds in Northern Ireland."

With reference to the Land Trust mentioned in the foregoing, a bill has just been introduced into the Dail to enable the Free State to fulfill its obligations.

ONTARIO BUILDING
TORONTO, July 14—Ontario building construction contracts awarded during June were for 1729 buildings, valued at \$21,148,700, comparing with \$23,050,100 in May and \$15,948,100 in June, 1922. There were 17 factories included.

ROAD'S DEFICIT LESS
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

"La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" Given at Geneva

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

IN ENGLAND, perhaps, there are still many who wholly associate the rhythmic of Jacques-Dalcroze with those educational establishments for young ladies which, in the days of Queen Victoria, used to be described as "select"; and where nowadays, instead of sharpening their wits on "prunes and prisms," bobbed-haired girls pursue the flying hockey ball and return home to address an astonished father as "old bean."

But the remarkable performance of "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie," given recently in Geneva, proved that while rhythmic may provide a valuable discipline for the young—who, as Plato says, "cannot keep quiet, either in body or voice, they must leap and skip and overflow with gamesomeness and sheer joy, and they must utter all sorts of cries"—yet this discipline or education is only a means to much bigger ends.

Carouge, one of the four communes adjoining Geneva, is a little industrial town of 8000 inhabitants with a big choral society. Desiring to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, "La Lyre de Carouge" went to Jacques-Dalcroze for a new work. It would be interesting to record the evolution of movement, that the highly-trained professional choruses of grand opera look almost like tin-soldiers.

The Group Everything

Apart from the music of Jacques-Dalcroze and the poem written by the composer and two Swiss poets, Jacques Chenevierre and Pierre Girard, nearly 600 persons gave the spare time and energy of many months to bring to fruition a collective work of art in which the individual was nothing and the group or crowd everything. A refreshing change from the drama where the individual is everything and the crowd nothing.

Jacques-Dalcroze has himself in "Rhythm, Music, and Education" pointed out that more than in any other country popular spectacles in Switzerland involve the participation of the crowd. "From the twelfth century onward, the Swiss organized performances of Passion plays to which actors and audience repaired in procession, singing and dancing. . . . In the fifteenth century, the colleges organized dramatic fêtes under the influence of the humanist plays of Terence, and the performances of Passion plays increased. At Lucerne in particular they involved the participation of hundreds of people; at Einsiedeln, the audience sang in common with the chorus; at Bern, the poet and painter, Nicholas Manuel, produced pantomimes and carnival plays; at Zurich, Josias Murer, in his 'Siege of Babylon,' and Halzwarth, in his 'Saul,' brought a whole army into play. . . . In the course of the action, and the text indicates that in the last act 'the populace, appeased, with one accord ceases fighting, lies down, and falls asleep.' There existed even at that period, then, a system of rhythm applied to crowds and stage directions are highly significant in this respect."

Audience Inside the Action

One of the biggest thrills in "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is the march of two bodies of drummers from the back of the theater, through the audience, to the stage. From that moment the spectators were inside the action instead of out of it. "Art," says Tolstoy, "has this characteristic: it unites people," and Jacques-Dalcroze might almost have taken the saying as a text for his work.

"La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is the very antithesis to the aesthetic exclusiveness which looks at the world, so to speak, through the wrong end of a telescope. All art, of course, is not of the whole community, but "La Fête" manifests another welcome sign that, in the words of Jane Ellen Harrison, art "is beginning again to realize its social function, beginning to be impatient of mere individual emotion, beginning to aim at something bigger, more broad, and more feeling toward and for the common weal." The esthetic, reminiscent of Kipling's cat, disdainfully walking by himself through a Philistine world, might do worse than buy a Cook's tourist ticket for Switzerland.

On a Large Scale

"La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is designed to a scale worthy of the neighborhood of Mont Blanc. In three parts, the first deals with the life and activities, the joys and sorrows, the hopes and regrets, of all classes and conditions of humanity—Mankind. The second presents humanity's external environment, scenes of country, lake, harvest, etc.—Nature. Part III may be described as a synthesis of the first and second, the seeming oppositions resolve into harmony, groups aggregate into a whole, and "La Fête" ends on a "top note" of confidence, optimism and joy—Unity. Such, roughly, is the framework used by Jacques-Dalcroze and his collaborators for a work that in many ways recaptures the impulses which motivated the popular art of the Middle Ages.

"La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is, it must be emphasized, primarily a musical work written for a choral society. With the exception of the orchestra and one principal from the Opera, all who took part gave their services. It was said that Jacques-Dalcroze discovered his postman in the chorus. The whole affair was a genuine expression of communal art and even the seating and sloping floor at the Palais Electoral had been erected by the willing volunteers who included the Brahms melo-dies and professional men of Geneva. Every Genevoise elementary school includes in its curriculum the eurythmics of Jacques-Dalcroze and the

children's chorus was a remarkable feature of a remarkable performance.

Feodor Chaliapin said the other day to a London Journalist: "I conceive a training for the singer different from anything the conservatories offer. At the least there must be a training in things as they are known beyond the right way of singing a scale up to top C. He is given no faking of his art. He does not know how properly to walk to the front of the platform or what to do with his hands. Now the artist as I would train him would not be taught merely 'voice production,' but also a general harmony of sound and behavior—so that he would behave appropriately to everything he sings; and not only that, but would be so inculcated with harmony that all his life would possess artistic grace, and his very way of walking down the street and knocking at a door would be not awkward and haphazard, but vital and appropriately expressive. People say 'act' when I sing, but I ask if singing without 'acting' is not ruining in a sack race."

Yet on the enormous stage of the Palais Electoral we saw such amateurs as constitute the average choral society exhibit a "general harmony of sound and behavior," and individual and collective gestures so appropriate to what they sang, such freedom and spontaneity of movement, that they made the highly-trained professional choruses of grand opera look almost like tin-soldiers.

What was the secret? A secret that is no secret—rhythm: co-ordination of the musical and plastic elements. In the "Evolutions de Rhythmique," as verbal expression, the poetic interpretation of the text, demands precise and definite gestures, so "musical" expression, constituting the atmosphere of the piece, exacts of the actor a similar and absolute submission to the rhythm that produces it. Every movement of musical rhythm should evoke in the interpreter a corresponding movement; every mood expressed in sound should determine on the stage an appropriate attitude; every orchestral nuance, every crescendo, diminuendo, stringendo, or rallentando, should be impressed on the interpreter and "expressed" by him, as occasion demands.

Unity Achieved

At the Palais Electoral we saw none of those confusions of style, time and phrasing that are commonplaces in every opera house, where the prima donna, the orchestra, and the chorus, between them, disintegrate what should be a unity into unrelated parts. There is no real reason why an opera should degenerate into a pitched battle between ear and eye.

But perhaps the most significant fact about "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" is that it enabled the members of a choral society to discard the sackcloth and ashes of evening clothes and sing, not like a large group of people about to have their photographs taken, but with that appropriate behavior advocated by Chaliapin. It provides a new-old expression for "mass" art, and if English choral societies could be persuaded to make a bonfire of their starched shirts and evening dresses, both they and their audiences will discover things undreamt of in their present art philosophies. There are in England many composers who could provide them with works—Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Goossens, Holst, Ireland, Bax, Howells, Rutland Boughton, Holbrooke, Ethel Smyth, Bantock, Rootham, to mention a dozen at random. And poets are as plentiful as the dukes sung of in Gilbert's "Gondoliers." What is needed is an English Jacques-Dalcroze to focus and direct the musical enthusiasm of our big choral centers to the fuller artistic self-expression so wonderfully achieved by Carouge.

A Transitional Zone

For the artist perhaps the most novel feature of "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie" was the use of "Evolutions de Rhythmique" to portray the inner meaning of the action on the stage—a kind of "sublimation" expressed visually, constituting a transitional zone, as it were, between the invisible structure—which exists only for the ear—and the visible superstructure designed for the eye.

In England, Jacques-Dalcroze the educationist has rather allowed into the background, Jacques-Dalcroze the composer, but "La Fête" proves that he can write "popular" music of the best kind. Charming melody, varied and vivacious rhythms, and harmony with a happy touch of modernity, characterize a well-orchestrated work which has few dull moments. It is music admirably suited to the occasion.

The stage décor was of the simplest description—light draperies with an "Apple" starburst "up center." Even the lighting reinforced the general rhythms and one left the Palais Electoral with the rare sense of having experienced a complete and satisfying work of art. The only disparagement heard by the writer came from a British tourist who complained that there had been no yodeling.

Brahms Songs Translated

"Translations of Brahms Master-Songs" is the title of a booklet written by John G. Ingold and published by the Fred L. Tower Company, Portland, Me. The preface is dated Fort Williams, Me., May, 1923. In it, by way of defense of his procedure, the author says: "It is true that there is a magic loveliness inherent in certain combinations of words and phrases that is not translatable. That some of this is inevitable in every translation there can be no doubt. But how much greater and more serious is the sacrifice when the meaning of the words is lost altogether because the language in which they were written is imperfectly understood, or not at all! In reading of certain of the translations, with the Brahms melodies in mind, indicates that numerous lines and a good many stanzas are better done than in the ordinary texts of music publishers."



"Les Rythmiciens," Scene of "The Lake," in "La Fête de la Jeunesse et de la Joie," at Geneva

Contemporary German Musical Life

By PAUL SCHWERS

Berlin, June 20

THE World War and the evil period which succeeded it destroyed many material and ideal values in central Europe, and particularly in Germany and Austria. One thing, however, has remained to the German people, and that is their love for music. The foreign visitor who discovers so much distress now well be astonished to find that today all the opera houses in German territory are playing and have maintained the quality of their productions equal to that of former times.

The great singers, it is true, have sojourned much in foreign lands for the last two years, because they could no longer be sufficiently remunerated at home in consequence of the depreciation of the currency.

But, on the other hand, these celebrities return for certain periods regularly to their home stages in central Europe. Besides, the attraction of an artistic career in America existed long before the World War. The brilliancy of the Metropolitan Opera House and the added attraction of the dollar used to draw many of these artists regularly across the ocean.

Promote Amity

The public is thus accustomed to the necessity for travel of these artists who already enjoy international celebrity or who wish to acquire it; one is prepared for it, and from a certain point of view it even causes satisfaction. It is felt that our great singers and artists primarily contribute to a renewal of those old ties of international amity which the terrible war destroyed for such a long time. German artists are at the same time messengers who proclaim that demand and love for true culture still exist in Germany and central Europe.

Here in Germany there exists the hope that the many visits of German artists, particularly to the United States, may have the result of aiding to remove the misunderstandings caused by the years of war.

Love of Arts Increased

The love of arts, and particularly of music, inherent in the German people has much increased in consequence of the war. The cultivated middle class, many classes of society which formerly scarcely ever took part in any serious musical studies turn to them now with interest and intensity. This concern primarily the laboring classes, who generally have gained by the revolution. The cultivated middle class, which used to be the chief promoter of culture in Germany, and which in truth still maintains this superiority, has suffered most from the aftermath of the war, so much, in fact, that it nowadays no longer possesses the means to take part in public art promotion. This class is, generally speaking, impoverished, and has been obliged to cede its seats in opera houses and concert halls to other classes, and thus today, pretty much everywhere in the opera and in concert we must observe audiences which may, indeed, possess a certain good will toward art, but are for the present quite incapable of properly enjoying artistic beauty. Time and education are required for this. The new audiences must educate themselves and later, with the former art lovers, create a union which may renew artistic life in Germany.

The War Profiteers

There is still a third class of post-war audiences, that is that of those "clever" business men who succeeded in profiting materially during the last years of confusion, generally by more or less doubtful means. This is the class of unscrupulous war profiteers, of those who gained by the revolution, of those who quickly amassed large

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fortunes of doubtful origin. This type of art lovers we will gladly dispense with, because they regard the temples of art primarily as places of amusement. Their quickly acquired wealth will quickly disappear again and their demand for art will then be disappointed.

With much greater satisfaction we greet those foreigners who come to us with a feeling of friendship. For foreign visitors are important to us, as they may conclude from visiting good German artistic performances that at present in Germany, perhaps even more than formerly, true culture values are being created. And no one will deny that such values used to be the most important German export. The new generation must see to it that this takes place in future in a still greater measure.

Art Not a Luxury

All this explains why the best elements of the population are trying, in spite of political and economic distress, to maintain the artistic life of the nation at a high level. The public,

A Busy Musical Week in Paris

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

London, July 3

ALTHOUGH we are now in the London season, the musical horizon was so poor in novelties that I decided to cross the Channel to see whether Paris would be more propitious toward a music-lover in quest of new creations and impressions and original productions capable of offering some interest.

Two hours after reaching Paris, at 7 in the evening, I was listening to my old friend Manuel de Falla, the great Spanish composer, who played to me on the piano his new work, "El Retablo de Maese Pedro," a one-act musical comedy for marionettes, voices and a small orchestra, inspired by a passage in "Don Quixote," the first performance of which will be given shortly at the residence of the Princess de Polignac. I shall revert to the subject presently and meanwhile it may suffice for me to mention that it is worthy in every respect of the composer of the "Three-Cornered Hat," and of "El Amor Brujo." The rhythmic power and the sense of color, in turn subdued and dazzling, which characterizes Falla's music, is vividly conspicuous in it, without, however, its being in any way an imitation of his previous creations.

"Padmavati"

The next evening I witnessed, at the Opera, the third performance of the magnificent opera-ballet of Albert Roussel, "Padmavati," a tragic evocation upon the realm of the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and I should merely like to say that the music in this work is so rich, so original and so pathetic that in the end it makes one forget the mediocre choreography, the vocal interpretation, which for the most part is inadequate, and the rather dull mise en scene. The powerful depth of the music of the composer of "Evolutions"

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and particularly the State and municipalities, provide much greater means at much greater sacrifices than before the war. For we regard art not as a luxury, but as a most important means of strengthening us. Art, and primarily music, are for us educators and comforters.

After the cruel devastations of the Thirty Years' War, Bach and Handel arose as the climax of a new upward movement. . . . When a foreigner judging contemporary German life with a friendly bias is surprised at seeing that all our opera houses are open, and that in Germany there are more public musical performances than before the war, when we enjoyed such infinitely better conditions of life, he will understand the reason for it. Should art in German territory perish, for music constitutes its true wealth, its best defense. No less a genius than Richard Wagner proclaimed this axiom in the glorious poetry of the immortal "Meistersinger."

and the "Pestilence of the Araignée" eclipsed everything else.

The same evening I attended, at the Opera, the first night of another ballet of a very different description: "Chimera," which is undoubtedly one of the least interesting works of Mme. Armande de Polignac, although her music is not usually of an inferior order. But, on the other hand, the ballet, staged by Miss Loie Fuller, was an extremely interesting evocation, where the play of lights and shadows, the effects of water and flames produced by gauzes and projectors, were both fascinating and ingenious, especially on the stage of the Opera, which is so vast that it is not easy to fill it.

On the following evening, at the Théâtre de la Gaîté, new joys were waiting me. The Ballets Russes provided a bill consisting of "The Children's Tales" (which I have so often seen and heard in Paris and in London during the last four years) and "Pulcinella" by Pergolesi-Stravinsky, and in the middle of the program, the long-expected work by Stravinsky: "Les Noces," four pictures which portray the popular Russian wedding, the scores of which I perused some time ago with Ravel, although unable to understand through the piano score how a work for which I knew the orchestra was to consist of four pianos and a few instruments of percussion, could possibly be rendered.

A Sombre Evocation

Here, where many might have expected to see on the stage one of those bright ballets with which the Russians have made us familiar and a lively choreography, we saw before us a

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THE HOME FORUM

Among the Old Time Gospellers

THE other day, in my hunting of old bookshelves, I picked up a little volume, hitherto unknown to me, with the title of "The Faerie Gospeller," by a writer who was content to be announced merely as "the author of Mary Powell."

"The Faerie Gospeller" contains something of many sides of human living; and since it is a chronicle of "passages in the life of mistress Anne Askew," the martyr, not all of those sides are cheerful ones. Yet the book, written as by a contemporary, in a naïvely frank style, and with the Teutonic "a," is otherwise entertaining. Its setting forth of the experiences of "Nicholas Moldwarp, B.A., of Cambridge," in his travels about the Continent, is almost worthy of Marco Polo himself.

Nicholas Moldwarp is shown as spending his later years in an old, otherwise deserted manor-house in the South of England, when a traveler came upon him to whom he was introduced to recount at length the story of an episodic life. This traveler seems to have claimed Stratford-upon-Avon as his home; and the first striking thing about "The Faerie Gospeller" is his easy familiarity with Stratford's most noted personage.

It is setting forth of the experiences of "Nicholas Moldwarp, B.A., of Cambridge," in his travels about the Continent, is almost worthy of Marco Polo himself. "I may be supplying you, most gifted Will, with Notes pour servir. Read them to the end, then, and call them not incontinently into the Wood-fire that burns on Thy Hearth in open-castment feasts, chiefly for the reason, I suspect, of burning waste paper. Yet I doubt you making any use of them, except that, fanning yourself in the pleached alleys of New Place, or feasting within your parlor lattice, with pipkins and caraways on thy table, they may beguile the half-hour after dinner, when you happen to be free from the importunities of a guest."

Nicholas Moldwarp, it appears, was a person of rather overwhelming intellectual attainments, having earned his degree of B. A. at Cambridge, at the surprising age of eighteen. This, he observes modestly, "was accounted early." "And I had good hope of a scholarship," proceeds Nicholas, "even before reaching twenty. But he was accused of being 'led away by the new learning' and deprived, by other circumstances, of his plan to win a scholarship.

And the learned Moldwarp concludes the recital of this period of his life by observing aptly "tis a pity when narrow means make wide aspirations," an sentiment rather generally subscribed to since the time when mankind first began to aspire. Presently we find that Shakespeare failed to be inspired by the notes on

the life of Nicholas, whereas a bit of gentle reproach is uttered. "But inasmuch as you neglected your own works, without even giving them a review, it is to be expected. Fome-thing, I think, you owe the world; but if you will not hear Matter Jonfon on this head, you are not likely to heed me."

This was astonishingly frank, and casts, indeed, something of a new light on the tendencies of the Stratfordian, who has not always been deemed one who overlooked what he "owed the world." Perhaps his contemporaries appreciated more than the poet himself the high nature of his achievements.

But to return to Nicholas, and the story of his travels as mentor to Francis Askew, sister of mistress Anne and son of Sir William Askew, of Lincolnshire. Having left Cambridge the young man was made "master of the book-room," an occupation very congenial, as he says. And presently, being more or less familiar with "fome of the live languages," he was sent abroad as guide and tutor for the youthful Francis.

It was early in the sixteenth century, and they set forth on horseback. "Francis was mounted on a fine bay horse," says Moldwarp, writing "with an unworthy pen," as he humbly admits, "and myself on a servicable roadster. Thus we, fet forth to see the world." They were troublous times, these; yet no shadow of the fate of mistress Anne Smithfield and yet been cast. Sir William Askew had become a lecturer at Magdalen College, Oxford. "Doctor Martin Luther was beginning to make a stir," adds Nicholas, as he proceeds to enlighten us in some detail on the troublous times of this part of the reign of Henry VIII.

Paris appealed to him as "a strangely misgoverned city," but, he admits, "the wit and beauty of the women, and the courtesy of the men (though but the mark of feilthfneff) are most entrancing to the young." That was the court of Francis the First, whence Marguerite of Navarre had fled to Berne, to establish there a little circle composed largely of refugee Calvinists. It was during this period that she wrote "Le Miroir de l'Amie Pechereffe," which was translated for English readers years later by Elizabeth, "our Maiden Monarch," as Nicholas calls her.

At Arras, he met Michaelangelo; and at Padua encountered "frutend from every land in Christendom." Venice was approached in "a stout veffel," and such is our friend Nicholas' power of simple and convincing description that Marco Polo himself could have done no finer justice to the English traveler than himself, as he says, among "a decent, decorous people, rarely endowed, and most plausible of speech." He rather approved of them, except that his impression was that they were "profound diffimulators."

Presently, however, Nicholas found himself in a pretty plight, his charge having become so involved in the brilliant life of Venice that he had spent money much too lavishly. The result was a "moft diffreffing" letter from Sir William, in England, calling promptly for an accounting from the tutor. This was soon followed by the summons to attend at once at the old gentleman's bedside, so they secured a "felucca," and made haste back to England, only to find that the summons had been in the nature of a subterfuge, a last resort to fetch the erring, cold, hasty home.

The Reformers were now come upon evil times indeed. Mistress Anne was caught in the net, and master Nicholas presents an impressive scene in Lincoln Cathedral when she makes avowal of her faith. Katherine Parr was now Queen of Henry VIII, and there was grave discussion in England. New lights are thrown on these times in this unique volume, and the rapid succession of history-making events is set forth with unusual realism.

A man of parts, indeed, was "master Nicholas Moldwarp, B.A. of Cambridge," and his story is vastly entertaining. By turns it amuses and saddens, yet withal captivating the fancy. It is difficult to remember that the book was printed in New York, in 1868, so well has the "author of Mary Powell," whom now we know to have been Mrs. Anne Manning, imagined the times of Anne Askew, and given the hue of verisimilitude to Nicholas Moldwarp's chronicle.

Lamartine's Youthful Reading

His youth was buried in a remote Burgundian home; such foreign influences as he met with were likely to come from the still dominant eighteenth century. The pastoral childhood he spent in the farmstead of Milly is celebrated in many familiar passages; "no man," he says, "was ever braver closer to Nature nor sucked at an earlier age the milk of rustic things." The French poets anterior to him had been creatures of town and college; he alone was exposed to no artificial conditions. Like Wordsworth—

"Fair seed-time had his soul, and he grew up Fostered alike by beauty and by fear."

Among his father's vines he read Chateaubriand who was the imaginative force of the moment, and the author of Atala was a lover of English literature, which still carried in France the prestige of independence and romantic force. At the age of seventeen Lamartine began to keep a record of the authors he read, and in 1808 the name of Pope occurs in it for the first time. Next year his curriculum widened, and he read Sterne, both in Tristram Shandy and the Sentimental Journey. An English tutor is mentioned, and at the age of nineteen we find him deep in the study of our language. Pope is continued, Fielding and Richardson are added to the list. We cannot fail to see how

much there was in Elodie to Abbiard and in the Unfortunate Lady which would attract the happy but melancholy youth at Milly. Pope, in my judgment, was the original source of the elegiac disposition of Lamartine. But in 1810 we find a still more powerful lodestone drawing the mind of Lamartine towards England. In that year he met with Young's Night Thoughts, and was deeply impressed by this stately and lugubrious poem, which the frivolous reader of today should note, still held at that time its domination over the minds of all pious and meditative readers of verse. French critics have taken for granted that Lamartine only knew Letourneur's prose translation of the Night

Methods in Color Printing

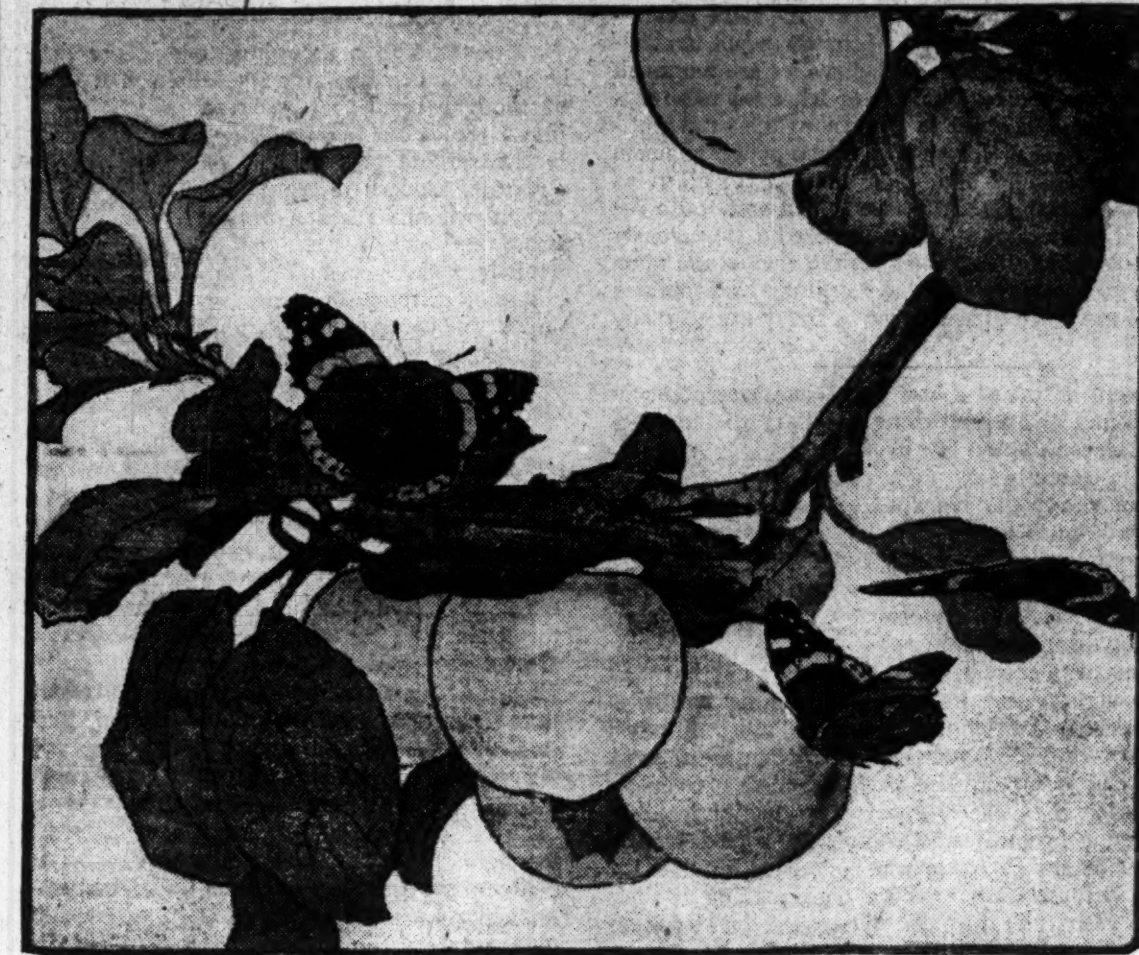
THE "Red Admiral" is the most splendid of British butterflies. His colors are black and scarlet and white, with a touch of pure blue at the corner of the lower wing. The color print, here translated into gray, was produced by a method which we have learnt from the Japanese. The pleasures of this method of printing are:

First, that there is no printing press. Second, that the whole process is cleanly. There is no oily or tacky material to handle; and washing-up

Root itself, humble though it be, has found its aggressive way into verily smelted literary society. Does not Job talk of the "root of the matter"? Does not St. Paul denounce the love of money as "the root of all evil"? And is it not Shakespeare who speaks of "the root of his opinion"? And again even more suggestively does he not use the primitive term in Coriolanus:—

"Each word thou hast spoke hath weeded from my heart A root of ancient envy."

One could make a fascinating collection of the garden words that have taken unto themselves positions of



Apples and Admirals. From a Color Print by John D. Batten

Thoughts; of this I do not see any evidence, though he may have used Letourneur as a crib to help him with the original.

The whole of L'Immortalité is steeped in the sentiment of Night Thoughts, and often in the language, too. It is, perhaps, not surprising that in 1810 Lamartine succumbed to the spell of Ossian, which was woven so closely around all romantic spirits in that age.—Edmund Gosse, in "More Books on the Table."

Sailing Ships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor From the window of the little church On the crest of the hill that overlooks Minas Basin

One sunny Sunday morning in May I watched a three-masted schooner With all sails set—

Looking like a large white butterfly Against the blue green sea. Come sailing proudly up the Basin And anchor below the bank

Where the vivid pink wild apple blossoms Seemed to be playing hide and seek With it From the shrubbery.

In the afternoon, in a little boat I went out and boarded the vessel. And found my ship was manned by sailors

From distant countries; The mate—a Norwegian. The cook—a Hollander Only the captain—a Nova Scotian.

Alas the day is nearly over Of the picturesque sailing schooner. So rarely beautiful that the distance It seemed like a dream come true.

[Reprinted from issue of July 9, where the authorship was incorrectly given.—Editor Home Forum.]

Erica Selfridge

Delacroix's Colour

It is still this mood of adventure, carried to one of its farthest limits of expression, which Delacroix symbolizes to us to-day; and if this is so, almost exactly a hundred years after the "Dante and Virgil" announced his advent to Europe, how much more electrical must the effect of that masterpiece have been upon his contemporaries! Goya had indeed done work of a similar expressiveness, but at that time he was known by few people outside of Spain. Géricault's "Raft of the Medusa," which had been exhibited a few years before, certainly announced the great spirit of drama of the early nineteenth century, but as its subject gave it both a journalistic and a political interest, the tendency of art was not really defined for the world until Delacroix exhibited his great canvas. Moreover in the "Dante and Virgil" there is a first fruit of the younger man's genius for colour, which Géricault would probably never have equalled.

The colour of Delacroix, the thing of flame which leaps under the sun of the Orient he discovers, the rich, sonorous thing which he can use with the purity of his beloved Mozart, or which he can make resonant with the majesty of Beethoven—who is probably the musician most like him—this colour of Delacroix's which the future may yet call equal or even superior to any produced by Venice, was a necessary means for the voicing of that Romanticism through which the modern period asserted its existence as distinct from the past, more strongly than David or Ingres had done.—Walter Pach, in The Freeman.

consists of rinsing the saucers and brushes in a basin of water. Third, that as the color is applied to the blocks with a brush and not with a roller, there is no more difficulty than in laying a flat monotone.

The requirements are clear sight, a steady hand and well sharpened tools in cutting the blocks, and sufficient courage to face a pretty large batch of failures in the first attempts at printing.

These failures are mostly due to having the paper too damp or too dry, to mixing too much or too little paste with the pigment, to giving too light or too heavy a pressure in the printing.

Advice on such points is of little use; the only safe way is to go on trying until you succeed. This word of comfort may be added, that the accurate registering of successive impressions from the blocks is much less difficult than one would naturally suppose.

The Japanese method of printing is described in a very valuable paper communicated by Mr. Tokuno and published in the Smithsonian Report for the year ending June 30, 1892.

The European equivalent is clearly stated by Mr. F. Morley Fletcher in his "Wood Block Printing," one of the "Artistic Crafts Series," published originally by John Hogg and now by Isaac Pitman.

Briefly the method is as follows: Wooden boards are cut by a knife and gouges so as to leave the color printing surfaces in relief. Three boards of sycamore cut on both sides sufficed for the "Apples and Admirals" print. Cherry or pear wood is much better than sycamore.

Pure powder colors mixed with rice or cornflour paste are applied to the wood with a brush. Paper slightly dampened is then laid on the block and pressure is applied by rubbing on the back of the paper with a tool which the Japanese call a "baren."

The baren is a disk of cardboard, say five inches in diameter, faced with a coil of cord, and covered with the sheath of a kind of bamboo known to botanists as "Phyllostachys Quilifol." This bamboo does not grow to any serviceable size in England, but to the south of France it has been known to attain its full proportions. Its sheaths are probably obtainable from any botanic garden in the southern states of America.

Words and the Garden

How elemental the words pertaining to the garden are! Elemental, for that matter, the garden itself, and yet how susceptible to the greatest degree of culture—or should I say sophistication. But as to these words, "Root" for instance. Anglo-Saxon as it can be and still very close to the Latin "radix." There are "trunk" and "limb," "crop," "herb," "flower" and "fruit." How short and succinct they all are. Even the words for the garden occupations are brief and to the point. To "spade," to "plough," to "hoe," to "rake," to "dig," to "weed"—to "trim" and "prune" and "bud." No danger of polysyllabicism here. No inflated garden-words, whether in utilitarian or in pleasure gardens, have no time to spare for such!

Withal how deeply, not only into the language, but into the hearts and habits of humans are these words bitten. They "strike root" in the hearts of us all. And from their simple use to connote simple garden things they have become also figurative of many secondary, often highly complex ideas, sometimes even becoming symbolic of spiritual truths.

Importance as dignified—sometimes almost periwigged—figures of speech. And as a delightful anticlimax another collection of those that have drawn to themselves idiomatic and slang meanings.

The family tree, for an example—with its innumerable ramifications and its interminable branches—is held by most of us to be a venerable and highly respectable figure of speech. Wild Oats on the other hand are extremely reprehensible. Herbs according to the Bard of Avon are "herbs of grace," but "simples" (likewise "cabbage-heads") when applied to human beings is derogative.

The spade seems doomed always to be of low rank—even from the time of Aristophanes to our own plain-speaking age. And a student who is nothing but a "dig" is one to shy from. Eye-crop snacks of the soil in a cajoling way, but if you wish a more high-brow phrasing you have only to turn to Wordsworth (yes, that advocate of the homelier words!) to discover the lovely image making "harvest of a quiet eye."

To pluck or cull grape or pear or apple is undiluted joy. To show "pluck," in other words manliness, is a praiseworthy thing. But "to be plucked" is university slang (practically classic by now) for a disgraceful experience. "To be ploughed" is "Oxfordish" for something similar, but to "plough the raging main" may be a heroic act.

To be seedy is as disgraceful as to let your garden go to seed. But to be learned in the art of trimming (whether of hedges, shrubs or fruit trees, or even in the feminine arts of dress-furbishing and millinery) is a far remove from anything reprehensible. Nor is it a bad plan to "hoe your own row."

In a discussion of Color, Beatrice Irwin has made a suggestive division of the various hues into three classes. First, those that are stimulating. Second, those that are sedative. And third, those that are recuperative. In a similar way words can be divided into classes. Some are essentially restful, some are stimulating, and others are recuperative, possessing some magic power to refresh us. To this class belong most of the garden words. It has been well contended that the tools invented for gardening are the very base on which "human society has built up its fabric," and truly to be plied are those people who with these tools have nothing but a "speaking" acquaintance. For after all, these garden activities, as a modern essayist declares ancient mowing, constitute "the most delightful disguise that work can wear."

London Beauty

There was yet another refuge for her, best enjoyed alone. This was the beauty of London. That beauty consists of two contradictory but not incompatible things: immense variety and endless repetition. . . . There comes a day that you have waited for, and because of something in you, in spite of the presence of those very details and effect the remembrance of which you have hoarded, the day is utterly new. Or, when a day comes that seems strange—one of an unfamiliar or forgotten series—and you pass out to test and savour it, you recognise an air, a perfume, a combination of tints or a quality in the shadows which links it up with a family of days that is dear to you, however foreign it is in general atmosphere or aspect.

For Sophie, of course, there was more to discover than to recognise,

Good Value

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PERSON when making a purchase usually endeavors to obtain good value; that is, he aims to buy those articles that are worth the price to be paid for them. In like manner, every merchant or dealer wishes to have it said of him as a business man that he gives good value, since this is only another way of saying that he conducts his business on the basis of honesty. In recent years the fluctuating values of many material commodities have been a disturbing element in the financial world, and many fears are entertained by reason of this condition.

Whether one's desire be to gain or to give good value, he should first learn to value good. The Scriptures contain many passages exhorting mankind to praise God; and since the word "praise" is closely allied to the word "appraise," these passages point to the necessity for appraising or gaining a proper sense of value of God and God's ideas. Because Isaiah knew the value of a right understanding of God, he asked, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness."

This prophet knew that by holding thoughts of discontent and fear one would be unhappy, regardless of the material possessions one might purchase; while, on the other hand, by diligently seeking God and the ideas of divine Love, one could attain to joy and peace.

One of the chief characteristics of Christ Jesus was the value he put upon spiritual ideas. His admonition not to lay up treasures where moth doth corrupt and where thieves break through and steal was a timely warning that, had it been heeded, would have saved mankind much suffering and sorrow. Knowing that the power of God is available for every need, that the value of spiritual ideas never fluctuates, and that lack, loss, poverty, and limitation are wrong mental conditions, he fed the multitude. In accord with these teachings of our Master, Christian Science gives a clear understanding of the value of spiritual ideas; and with this understanding comes an awakening to the valuelessness of physical sense testimony. Then, just as one avoids dealing where he feels he might be deceived as to values, so the Christian Scientist avoids being misled by the evidence of the material senses as to the reality of sin, disease, and death. Having learned the deceptive nature of all so-called health theories based on the belief of life in matter, he ceases to look to material methods and turns his thought to God, divine Mind, and soon finds the harmony obtained by filling his thoughts with the right ideas of health as a God-given quality, belonging to man as his rightful heritage.

"The Judeic religion consisted mostly of rites and ceremonies. The

since she had known the town only in summer, and only for a few weeks. But very quickly she learned to look for certain things: the lighting of the first lamps in the grey streets; the swift deepening of that grey to violet-blue; fragments of sunset clouds above the housetops; the lemon sky at the end of a dove-coloured vista of houses, with distant feathery trees against it, or the faint stain of smoke. She even loved—so temperamental a Londoner was she—the dank white and thick yellow of fogs which turned into a goblin city; the lemon sky at the end of a dove-coloured vista of houses, with distant feathery trees against it, or the faint stain of smoke. She even loved—so temperamental a Londoner was she—the dank white and thick yellow of fogs which turned into a goblin city; the lemon sky at the end of a dove-coloured vista of houses, with distant feathery trees against it, or the faint stain of smoke. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1923

EDITORIALS

MANY American voters are asking themselves this question today. Republican politicians are propounding it to each other with peculiar interest, and before very long it is very likely to impress itself upon the consideration of Democratic organizers as well, for it is apparent enough that party spirit is disappearing in the electorate, while the genius for party organization no longer appears among those who make a profession of politics.

What Is a Party?

Disorganization of this character appears first and most impressively among the members of a party, in power. Revolt against those in office is always more spectacular than mere dissension among a group of men who are struggling to get into office. Recognizing this fact, we do not therefore attach more importance to the obvious spread of disintegration in the Republican organization than to the less apparent, but equally fundamental, weakness within the Democratic Party.

But keeping this in mind, the spectacle presented today in Minnesota is an extraordinary one. It is practically without precedent in American politics. It suggests that that idealistic notion of self-determination and the independence of small peoples first invented by the Bolsheviks, and afterwards tossed as an irritant into the European political cauldron by Mr. Wilson, has been taken as the animating spirit of Republican statesmen. For what do we see in Minnesota today? A regularly nominated Republican candidate for Senator is bitterly antagonized by the Republican senators of the neighboring states. His opponent is not merely supported by these members of the Republican Party, but although not himself a candidate on the Democratic ticket, is enjoying the oratorical support of a Democratic Senator from a neighboring commonwealth. Party lines have virtually disappeared, and the success of the regular Republican nominee, if accomplished at all, must be attained by other than Republican votes. None of the Republican leaders who are opposing Governor Preus, the regular nominee, manifests the slightest inclination of withdrawing from the Republican Party nor admits in any degree disloyalty to that organization.

Is this to be understood merely as a neighborhood fight? If so, what about the attitude of certain eminent figures in the Republican Party toward the President, the head of that organization? Mr. Harding has evoked great enthusiasm throughout the west by his unflinching support of prohibition in the form in which it is written into the Constitution and the federal statutes, but Republican senators from Michigan and New Jersey, Senators Couzens and Edge, announce their purpose of fighting this law to the point of its repeal. The President announces his advocacy of a World Court of International Justice. The chairman of the Republican National Committee and a group of irreconcilable senators, nominally of his political faith, bitterly attack that issue.

And so it goes. Party cohesion, at least in these days, sixteen months prior to an election, seems to be a vanished force. But the merry chuckles of the Democratic leaders as they view the seeming disruption of the ranks of their enemy are premature. Let them consider the present-day spectacle of Bosses Murphy, Brennan, and Taggart in conference at French Lick for the purpose of nominating Governor Smith and advancing the happy day when he can put his foot on the brass rail and blow off the froth. What promise of harmony does that give for a Democratic Party, including among those who control its conventions the overwhelming dry territory of the south and west?

DWELLERS in New England territory who have sought out, along the shores and among the hills and mountains, the half-hidden inns which, for more than a century, have been maintained for the comfort of itinerants, have gained an advantage over the casual tourist who follows only the beaten paths and who relies upon the routings indicated by guide-books and road charts. There are literally hundreds of such wayside inns, each picturesque and inviting in its way, and each boasting its steadfast clientele. Many of them are far enough from the generally traveled highways to possess an atmosphere of exclusiveness, though that exclusiveness is not forbidding. The "Welcome" sign is always displayed, and the pledge of hospitality is sincerely offered.

In most of these places one is conscious of being translated, as it were, into the atmosphere and environment of colonial New England. There, in all their simplicity and unadorned beauty, are to be seen the genuine antiques whose duplication has been the hope and endeavor of artisans in all parts of the United States. These coveted relics are not all in the form of uncomfortable chairs, hand-carved bookcases, and forbidding four-posters. There are china and pewter dishes and other utensils, spinning-wheels and looms, steel engravings and woodcuts of an era almost forgotten, and a thousand other things to bring joy to the heart of the admirer of ancient craftsmanship.

It is the careless and unappreciative observer who is not influenced by such material surroundings. The past presses close in the environment which association creates. One sits before a broad open fireplace as the evening shadows grow deeper, with vagrant memory threading an uncertain course backward through the years. Hung by yellowing and sagging straps above the mantel is an old flintlock musket which perhaps saw strenuous service in the hands of its Puritan owner of another day. Beside the hearth stands an ancient spinning-wheel, higher than a man's head, its spokes show-

ing the marks of constant wear as the wheel was turned by some fair motherly hand. In imagination one marks the course of the silent spinner's footsteps as she moved backward and forward from spindle to wheel. The wide floor boards, still intact, seem almost to disclose the pathway.

Over the brow of the hill upon which the rambling house stands there is the spring brook, singing the age-old song to which fair women and stern-faced men of centuries gone listened, probably believing it the sweetest music in the world. Today it whispers the same endearing melodies. We hear them, or hear them not, according to our mood. Sometimes we believe we are too much engrossed in the absorbing affairs of what we regard as a more progressive century to give thought to the sentimental things of life. But he or she who pauses to listen will be well rewarded. There is a message for all of us in the unspoken language of places which were once the scenes of the simple activities of those who, consciously or unconsciously, laid deep and firm the foundation upon which their descendants of a later century have built the glorious structure of which we of today are so justly proud.

THE recent defeat of a beer and wine referendum in Manitoba comes as an interesting corollary to the overturning of the prohibition law in the Province some weeks ago. Moreover, it shows that an apparent setback, such as this latter action appeared to be, is not always entirely unproductive of good, but may result in a more general recognition of the necessity for constant alertness. The Province's dry law was passed seven years ago by an overwhelming majority, so overwhelming indeed that even the most skeptical acknowledged that a remarkable victory had been won. Unfortunately, however, the prohibitionists practically left the matter right there, apparently imagining either that the liquor problem was completely solved thenceforth so far as the Province was concerned; or that the law would enforce itself without their making it their business to assist any further. The wets, on the other hand, started immediately upon a campaign of aggressive propaganda in the hope of accomplishing a reversal of the popular decision.

In four main directions the force of the wet propaganda has been operating. First of all, it has been fostering the claim that human nature needs a change every once in a while along every line; then it has utilized with effect the argument that the fact that prohibition had not been completely enforced militates against its being maintained as a part of the law of the land; thirdly, it has made much of the belief that prohibition exerts an adverse influence on business, and finally it has employed the force of suggestion in the matter of advertisements and stories designed to play up the question of personal rights and such like sentiments of anti-prohibitionists.

The strange part of the whole situation is that the results of prohibition are, almost everywhere in Manitoba, acknowledged as having been beneficial. Families are united as never before, bank accounts have increased, outdoor sports have been taken up by hundreds who previously had not shown any interest in them, and a quickening of the general moral tone has been noticed. But withal the persistent efforts of the wets so clouded the sense of the people as apparently to make them forget all this when it came to the time for voting.

A lesson which the experience of Manitoba has provided for prohibitionists the world over is that they must not stop for a moment educating the people concerning the benefits of the reform. The mere passage of a law is not enough. Such a step must be followed up as persistently by those who have achieved the success as is done by those who have suffered the defeat. And it is particularly necessary to see to it that the subtle suggestion be not allowed to enter consciousness for a single instant that it is time for a change back to alcohol.

THE difficulties confronting any and all attempts on the part of governments to regulate prices are strikingly evidenced by the recent price movements in two staple commodities, sugar and wheat. When the price of sugar advanced rapidly a few months ago, millions of consumers gave expression to protests against the additional cost of a necessary

Sugar and Wheat

food product, and action was taken by the federal Government to prosecute the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for alleged offenses in promoting speculative transactions that increased prices. President Harding instructed the Tariff Commission to make an investigation into the relation of the customs duties on sugar to the advance in price, with the implied suggestion that if it were shown that these duties were unduly high, the powers given by the flexible tariff law would be exercised to establish lower rates.

Representatives from the wheat-growing states recently met in convention at Chicago to discuss methods of "stabilizing" the price of wheat. It was contended, with abundant proof, that the contention was well founded, that the present price of wheat is too low to give the wheat growers a fair profit. High wages of farm labor and high freight rates have made growing "dollar wheat" a losing venture. The need for higher wheat prices was stressed by all the delegates, and Mr. Samuel Gompers advised the wheat growers that only through organization could they hope to get a fair price for their product. The American Farm Bureau Federation has addressed to President Harding an earnest appeal for co-operation in a movement to enable the farmers to withhold 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from the market, for the purpose and in the hope of aiding to secure better prices.

What the 60,000,000 Americans living in towns and cities think of proposals to increase the cost of bread, the

ultimate result of any substantial advance in wheat prices, has not yet been shown. Probably they are not paying much attention to the matter. With prevailing high wages and full employment for labor, they may be willing that the farmers should get a fair price for their wheat. It does not appear likely that there will be any agitation for a reduction in the duty on foreign wheat, which has manifestly failed to give the farmers the higher prices confidently forecast when the duty of 30 cents per bushel was imposed.

MODERN music, according to evidence that may not be ignored, demands for its definition a different kind of thought from that which a jury assembled a few weeks ago in Switzerland gave to it. At any rate, modern music of the Italian school, unless a protest issued at Rome in the name of a distinguished group of composers is without meaning, requires for proper illustration of its aims a broader aesthetic policy than a committee, supposedly of international outlook, which sat at Zurich early in the summer, was able to entertain.

Modern Music of the Italian School

The compositions of Malipiero, Respighi, Pizzetti, and Casella—who that attends concerts of the more serious sort has not become somewhat acquainted with them, and has not rejoiced that the Italians are taking a holiday from opera and making excursions into the field of orchestral music and of chamber music? Works of theirs are said to have been submitted to the Zurich committee for a place on the program of the festival, devoted to present-day music, which is to be held at Salzburg, at the same time as the annual Mozart Festival, in August. But nothing of importance was chosen, and pieces by Busoni, whom hardly anybody regards as truly belonging to the Italian school, or as representing recent tendencies either, were assigned to a position of honor.

That has proved too much for Messrs. Malipiero, Respighi, Pizzetti, and Casella, who, with four others, made up the membership of the Italian commission of the festival. In a formal letter addressed to the president of the International Society for Contemporary Music, they and their colleagues, Messrs. Alfano, Sabata, Molinari, and Gatti, have declared their purpose to withdraw their support and to refrain from all co-operation; in fine, to dissociate themselves from the Salzburg enterprise physically, morally, and every other way.

Doubtful doings, perhaps, somewhere, that the Italian group should have thus hotly rebelled. Possibly a light flashed into a commercial corner would disclose the source of trouble, and the lantern's rays might strike upon the features of a manager or a publisher. But the Salzburg Festival, only in its second year, can scarcely be supposed to furnish much opportunity for engagement-getting and music-selling exploitation. If the issue pertained to opera, the guardians of Italian art could not be imagined as suffering slight from any committee whatever. It would be strange, indeed, if they did not take care to dominate the committee's counsels at the first moment of organization. But in the case of the Salzburg Festival, where chamber music seems to have been chiefly in question, circumstances were rather novel. Whether those in charge of affairs at Zurich acted justly or unjustly may not be evident now. But the quality of their decisions will appear in all clearness when the works submitted by the Italian composers become known, through performance, to the concert world.

Editorial Notes

NO ONE who has ever been in a position to observe the effect which good reading has on the morale of men will doubt for a moment the sentiment in a letter of thanks recently received by the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. It is as follows: "I have sailed on ships without libraries and on ships with them. The difference between them was remarkable." The society, by the way, has some 600 cabinets which are transferred from ship to ship as the books are read. Each cabinet contains thirty books, one of which is the Bible. Not only novels and books of travel have been found acceptable, but books of reference also, such as encyclopedias or copies of Whitaker's Almanac. "The men sometimes start an argument," said the society's secretary in explanation of this fact, "as, for instance, with regard to when the Wars of the Roses started, or when Magna Charta was signed, and they want perhaps to settle the matter right then and there." One never can tell where scholarship may be found!

IT is difficult to repress a certain sympathy for Dr. Pavloff, famous Russian physical scientist, and winner of a Nobel prize in 1904. Coming from chaotic and revolutionary Russia, his first experience of the good order of the United States was in being robbed of \$2000 in the Grand Central station, New York. Having been invited to address the Edinburgh Congress of Physiology, he found himself refused a British visé on his passport, because it had been issued by the Soviet Government—the only government in Russia. Although himself anti-Bolshevik, Professor Pavloff told inquirers at the pier that he is hastening back to Russia, where he insists law and order obtain.

Of course, the editor of the Monitor had to read columns of fight news to be able to comment on an event which is not merely mercenary in intent, but degenerating, brutalizing and demoralizing in character?—Omaha World-Herald.

Nonsense! Anyone with intelligence enough to edit so good a paper as the World-Herald knows that the words "prize fight" connote all that. And the depositors of the broken banks in Shelby don't have to read at all to comprehend the reasons which brought the prize-fighting crew to their little town.

Russia's Transport System

By J. RIVES CHILDS

ALTHOUGH marked improvement in communication and transport facilities has taken place in Soviet Russia within the past two years, or since the enactment of the new economic policy, it seems hardly necessary to add that there is still much left to be desired in these services.

The fact that all public utilities have been restored to something like a self-sustaining basis has meant much for their recovery. A virtual end has been put to the purposeless wanderings of the thousands who have been attracted to the making of railway or steamship journeys of days in duration because there was no fare to be paid. This practice in itself constituted an enormous wastage in motive power, and brought about very great deterioration in the means of transport.

That is past, and the Government for some time now has been spending large sums in the replacement of worn-out rolling stock and railway engines (obtained from Sweden and Germany) and in the renovation of the larger railway stations of Russia, which had been allowed to fall into dilapidation. To one who passed through some of these stations in the trying days of 1921, when the floors of them were literally covered with sleeping, homeless human beings in all the squalor of refugees, it hardly seemed possible that such buildings could be restored to the state of order and repair which is beginning to characterize them today.

It is chiefly by this comparison with 1921 that the conclusion is possible that there has been a very great degree of improvement in both transportation and communication facilities in Soviet Russia. In 1921 and well into 1922 the receiving of a telegram in Russia, even but 100 miles removed from its point of origin, was as uncertain as that of a letter dispatched through the government postal service. In 1922, at Kazan, Simbirsk, or Samara on the Volga, five days were sure to elapse before the receipt of a telegram from Moscow after its dispatch; that is, if it were received at all. From two to three weeks were required for the sending of a letter from Petrograd to Kazan or Samara. For that matter, ten days are required even now. But, even through the famine, both postal and telegraphic communications were maintained by the Government in the heart of the famine regions.

It is difficult to state whether the transport system of Russia ever came to face, under the management of the Bolsheviks, an actual collapse. Probably the nearest approach to anything like a crisis came a year ago, when the problem was presented of moving the millions of tons of foodstuffs destined for famine relief. Due, in large part, to American enterprise, this task was successfully accomplished, though it subjected the transport system to a very great strain.

Fortunately, a large part of this particular burden fell upon the water transport of the Volga and its tributaries, and water transport has suffered less during the revolution than the railway transport. For one thing, the river steamers are oil burners, and Baku on the Caspian, into which the Volga flows, offers a most convenient source of supply. Production of oil has been kept more nearly normal than that of any other natural resource of Russia during the past six years.

Today this transport service on the Volga offers no very great points of difference from those which prevailed before the war. There is regular steamer service from Rybinsk to Astrakhan. It is but five days from Nijni Novgorod to the mouth of the Volga, on the Caspian Sea, and there is a daily service each way.

For many reasons, the recovery of the railway transport has not been anything like as rapid as that of the water transport. For one reason, the Russian locomotives are largely wood burners, and the service of providing this wood has been considerably disorganized. Then there is the work of maintenance of the roadbeds, which has been neglected; how much, it is difficult to judge. The improvement which has taken place in the railway service may best be judged, as has been previously stated, by comparison.

In 1921 the principal means of entry into Russia from Europe was by means of the railway line from Riga to Moscow. Departure was made from Riga twice a week, and, by good fortune, Moscow was reached in two or three days. Today there is not only this line, which is now provided with sleeping cars and which runs much more regularly, but there is also the Moscow-Warsaw route and that from Helsingfors to Petrograd. A year ago two changes were necessary in traveling from Helsingfors to Petrograd after the Finnish frontier was reached, and ordinarily the journey from the frontier to Petrograd had to be made in a box car. The distance to be covered in the box car approximated twenty miles, but the time consumed in making the journey ran anywhere from two to five hours. Today there is a through service of both first and second class, and Petrograd is reached an hour after leaving Finland.

The service between Moscow and Petrograd today is almost the equal of that provided before the war. The distance is 300 miles and an express train which leaves Moscow at 8 P. M. arrives in Petrograd the next morning at 10 o'clock. There are three classes and the sleeping car accommodations for first class passengers are the equal of that of any in Europe.

In 1921 travel out of Moscow to the east or south was almost impossible except by special car, as there were only two classes, that provided in box cars and another in old third class coaches. Now one may travel almost anywhere in one of the Russian international sleeping cars, to Nijni Novgorod, Kazan, Samara or to Kharkov, Odessa, or Batum. A year ago the movement of even preferential freight from Moscow to Kazan, approximately 400 miles, required a month to six weeks. Today freight is being moved over the same route in a period of time rarely exceeding four days.

No such improvement from the low level of deterioration and disorganization which the transport service reached could ever have been possible without the co-operation of the transport workers themselves. Fortunately for Russia, the esprit de corps among these workers has been during the last few years such that at the beginning of the revolution there was much less sabotage on their part than on that of the trained personnel of other great enterprises. Station masters as well as higher officials remained in great part at their posts, instead of organizing in passive resistance against the Bolsheviks. The Soviet Government was quick to take advantage of this spirit and in consequence the transport personnel was kept more largely intact than probably that of any other in Russia. It is these men, made familiar by many years' experience with their work, who have kept loyal to the task in hand, to whom most credit is due for having preserved the transportation system from a positive breakdown and whose energy and devotion to work, rather than to politics, is making possible the slow but apparently persistent recovery of the transport system in Russia.